The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,666 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P&O PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	23rd April.
M. MIRZAPORE	3337	600	R. Harvey	30th ,,
L. HYDASPES	3961	550	G. Scrivener	7th May.
GWALIOR	2733	600	F. Speck	14th ,,
L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,
				TUESDAY.
M. MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th May.
L. ANCONA	3123	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.
NIZAM	2736	500	W. J. Webber	8th ,,
L. PEKIN	3900	1100	A Symons	15th ,,
M. CATHAY	2953	500	J. P. Hansel	22nd ,,
L. MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	30th April.
MOSETTA	3542	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Bruce	28th ,,
SUMATRA	3112	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3000	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 14, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 330.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st May 1886	10th June.
D. BALDINO	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	800	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
SINGAPORE	5,000	6th May.
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 20, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

* *See Special Notice.*

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
POSEIDON (New)	G. Donelich	4,600	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	16th ,,
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th ,,
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	3rd July.
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500	550	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	2nd May

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
THISBE	C. Bechtinger	3,803	450	24th April.
MELPOMENE	M. Garofolich	4,000	460	5th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To TRIESTE ..... Rs. 400 } wines extra.
,, SUEZ ..... 300 }

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 70, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 19th April 1886.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IN ORDER to avoid quarantine this Company's steamers from Bombay WILL NOT CALL AT BRINDISI but proceed direct from Port Said to Trieste, where they are admitted free.

Passengers to London can proceed twice a day by Express Trains from Trieste to Vienna (14 hours). From Vienna either *viâ* Cologne-Ostende or Calais-Dover or by the new Oriental Express Train to Paris (28 hours) and thence to London.

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Austro-Hung. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Bombay, 19th April 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s. s. VICTORIA	3242	480	Wm. Russel	15th May
s. s. NUBIA	3350	480	T. Knox.	2nd ,,
s. s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	G. Boothly	29th ,,

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, March 31, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ..... Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... ,, 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ..... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case ..... ,, 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A FLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

Price Re 1. Postage half anna.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1081 tons, on FRIDAY, 23rd April, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on MONDAY, 26th April (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st April, at noon.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st April, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th April, 1886. Agents.

CALCUTTA TO QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. GOA	1906	25th April 1886.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
23rd March, 1886. Agents, Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 300 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Send for particulars of "Personally Conducted Tour to Europe," leaving June 8th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S ANIMAL TRAPS

"THE TRAPS THAT KILL."

	Cash prices. Rs. a.
RAT TRAPS ..... each	1 0
CAT or HARE TRAPS ..... ,,	3 0
JACKAL or WOLF TRAPS ..... ,,	15 0

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

DOUBLE-ACTION HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES.

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 5 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

THE most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India rubber Washer, complete.

	Cash price. Rs. a.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware—	
No. 000 Half gallon size	... 7 8
,, 00 One and a half gallon size Wicker covered ...	... 9 8
,, 00 ,, ,, Wicker covered ...	... 9 0
,, 0 Two and a half gallon size ...	... 12 8
,, 0 ,, ,, Wicker covered ...	... 14 8
,, 1 Three and a half gallon size ...	... 17 8
,, 1 ,, ,, Wicker covered ...	... 20 0
,, 2 Five gallon size	... 24 8
,, 2 ,, ,, Wicker covered ...	... 27 0
,, 3 Six ,, ,, ...	... 30 0
Pocket Filter (no Traveller should be without one.)	35 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & CO., Limited.

GYMKHANA BOUQUET.

THE CHOICEST, MOST REFINED AND DURABLE PERFUME EVER INTRODUCED.

It has a peculiar odor of its own, just the proper proportions of delicate Sweetness and Permanency that is so much sought after by those who have a cultivated taste for Fragrant Odors.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2. Per Case of 2 Bottles, Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S MILK OF ROSES

SOFTENS the Skin, removes Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples, &c., renders the Skin Smooth and Pearly, gives a Pure and Blooming Complexion, and restores and preserves Youthful Beauty.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PEPPERMINT CRYSTAL, THE JAPANESE HEADACHE CURE,

GIVES immediate relief in all nervous affections, such as Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Toothache, Sciatica, etc.

Per Bottle or Stick Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

VIVONE.

THE TABLE BEVERAGE OF THE DAY.

UNDER A TROPICAL THIRST NO digestion, however robust, can long resist the vitiating influences of Tea, Coffee, and Alcoholic Liquids. But the digestive powers may be restored and thirst may be subdued by the adoption as an article of diet of VIVONE.

Per dozen Rs. 2. Case of 2 dozen Rs. 4-4.
Case of 6 dozen Rs. 12.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

TABLE PLATE.

TREACHER and COMPANY guarantee their TABLE PLATE to be of the highest standard quality, experience having taught them that the public prefer a superior article at a moderate cost to goods slightly cheaper, but far inferior in quality and thickness of plating. Being strongly plated on hardest nickel silver, the goods are thoroughly reliable for strength and wear.

		Plain Fiddle Pattern.	Beaded Lily or Thread Pattern.
Table Forks and Spoons	Cash, per dozen Rs.	25 0	Rs. 27 0
Dessert Forks and Spoons	,, ,,	20 0	22 0
Tea Spoons	,, ,,	11 0	11 0
Egg Spoons with gilt bowls	,, ,,	12 8	12 8
Salt Spoons with gilt bowls	,, ,,	12 8	12 8
Mustard Spoons with gilt bowls	,, Each	1 2	1 4
Gravy Spoons	,, ,,	5 8	6 4
Sugar Spoons	,, ,,	1 4	1 4
Ice Tongs	,, ,,	4 8	6 0
Ice Claws Scissor shaped	,, ,,	7 0	7 8
Butter Knives	,, ,,	2 4	2 8
Sauce Ladles	,, ,,	2 4	2 12
Soup Ladles	,, ,,	8 8	8 8
Sugar Shifters	,, ,,	2 8	4 0
Fish Helpers	,, Per pair	16 0	18 0
Knife Rests	,, ,,	3 0	3 0

HOUSEHOLD SUITES OF PLATE, CONTAINING:

12 Table Forks	6 Egg Spoons	1 Chatni Spoon	2 Pairs Ice Claws	1 Pair Fish Helpers
12 Dessert Forks	6 Salt Spoons	1 Caddy Spoon	2 Butter Knives	2 Pairs Knife Rests
12 Table Spoons	2 Mustard Spoons	1 Sugar Spoon	2 Pickle Forks	
12 Dessert Spoons	2 Gravy Spoons	1 Sugar Sifter	2 Sauce Ladles	
12 Tea Spoons	1 Marrow Spoon	1 Pair Sugar Tongs	2 Soup Ladles	

FIDDLE PATTERN.
In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize lined and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 240.

BEADED, LILY OR THREAD PATTERN.
In brass-bound chest, green baize lined and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 260.

CUTLERY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, having, by means of the sterling goodness of their well-known TABLE CUTLERY, attained great celebrity in this branch of their business, continue to import the same reliable goods, which they guarantee as unsurpassed for durability, and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

		"A." Best Quality with tang rivet.	"B." Medium Quality with pin rivet.	"C." Ordinary Quality, a good serviceable article.
Table Knives	Cash, Per doz. Rs.	30 0	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Desert Knives	,, ,,	25 0	20 0	17 0
Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork)	,, the pair	10 8	8 0	7 0
Game Carvers (,, ,,)	,, ,,	10 8	8 0	7 0
Steel Sharpeners	,, Each	4 8	3 8	2 8
COMPLETE SET as above	Cash Rs.	80 8	64 8	53 8

Pocket and Pen-knives, Champagne and District-knives, Gem Sporting-knives, Hunting-knives, Budding and Pruning-knives, Scissors and Razors.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HIRE OF PIANOFORTES FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 30.

SPECIAL RATES FOR 6 AND 12 MONTHS.

TUNING AND REPAIRS OF PIANOFORTES.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners who have been specially engaged from England.

CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

Special Rates on application. S. ROSE and Co.

NEW CATLOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., NOW READY POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW-STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A SELECT PARCEL OF THE CELEBRATED

JAVA CIGARS,

IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNAH, with its accompanying FLAVOR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

		Per 1,000.	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	...Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	... ,, 35	,, 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	... ,, 40	,, 4 8
Do.	"ATALANTAS" (Cheroots)	... ,, 45	,, 5 0

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,

5. MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

WE keep in our Godowns shipments from the undermentioned Houses :—

	Net Cash.
*POMMERY and GREN—	
Extra Sec ..... per case	Rs. 6 0
*WACHTER & Co.—	
"Royal Charter," Extra Dry ..... ,,	,, 58 4
PERINET and FILS—	
Cuvée Réservée, Extra Sec ..... ,,	,, 56 8
HEIDSIECK & Co.—	
Dry Monopole ..... ,,	,, 60 0
*"RESERVEE CUVEE"—	
Extra Dry, our own shipping ..... ,,	,, 53 8
MOET and CHANDON—	
Brut Impérial, very dry ..... ,,	,, 54 0
Extra Superior ..... ,,	,, 52 0
White dry Sparkling Sillery ..... ,,	,, 48 0
FINEST EXTRA DRY—	
For Invalids, per hamper of 24 half-pints ..... ,,	,, 34 8
*JEAN SIBADEY—	
Carte Blanche ..... ,,	,, 34 8
*SAUMUR—	
Finest Sparkling, our own shipping ..... ,,	,, 26 12

Brands marked thus (*) in cases of 2 doz. pints at Rs. 3 per case extra.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., BOMBAY,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

RACING WATCHES! RACING WATCHES!! RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size	Rs. 35
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value	,, 75
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior	,, 125
No. 4.	The same in hunting case	,, 135
	Gold Highest Quality	Rs. 400 to ,, 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

THE "HOLTA" TEA COMPANY'S PRIZE TEAS.

HOLTA BROKEN LEAF—cheap family tea, nice flavour ..... per lb.	Rs. 0 10	PEKOE—fragrant, strong cup, rich liquor, of good value at the price... per lb.	Rs. 1 8
PLANTATION MIXTURE—yields a fair strong liquor with good flavour, a very popular tea ..... ,,	0 14	ORANGE PEKOE, very fragrant, bright infusion, full rich cup ..... ,,	1 12
FAMILY MIXTURE—brisk flavour, good strength and pungency, can be strongly recommended for family use ..... ,,	1 3	FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE—a high class tea of choice fragrance and clear infusion ..... ,,	2 8
HOLTA MIXTURE—fragrant, pungent, and full cup ..... ,,	1 8	GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE—(The flower of Indian Teas) of exquisite aroma, amber-coloured infusion, choice cup ..... ,,	3 8
PEKOE SOUGHONG—a full flavoured tea, bright infusion ..... ,,	1 4		

SOLE AGENTS :

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce that she has just received a large and choice selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

THE FINEST CREAM AND IVORY SPRIGGED MUSLINS.

The new Tulle Ball Dresses, in the most becoming gaslight colours.
Pearl embroidered piece net for Ball Dresses, with Laces to match.
Jet embroidered piece net for Evening Dresses, with Laces to match.
The most elegant assortment of LACES.

Lace Flouncings and Piece Laces in a variety of patterns and shades.

Fichus.	Infants' Dresses.	Baby's Hoods and Cloaks.
Collars and Cuffs.	Frillings, &c., &c.	
Fans, Handkerchiefs.	Flowers, Feathers.	Ribbons, Gloves.
Corsets, Crinolettes.	Parasols, Gloves, &c.	

Rich Visiting, Dinner, and Evening Dresses, elegantly made under a FIRST CLASS AND EXPERIENCED DRESS-MAKER.

When Mofussil Orders are unaccompanied by a Remittance, Parcels are sent by Value-Payable Post, or, when practicable, by Rail and Railway Receipts as a V. P. registered letter.

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

SHOW-ROOM.

No. 42, MEADOW-STREET,

NEXT TO OLD *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.

L. HARTMANN & CO.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AMSTERDAM,

MANUFACTURERS OF MIRRORS.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF HANDSOME AND ELEGANT MIRRORS OF ALL SIZES AND SHAPES IN ARTISTICALLY DESIGNED FRAMES SUITABLE FOR DRAWING, DINING AND DRESSING ROOMS, HOTELS AND CLUBS, PALACES OF NATIVE RAJAS AND CHIEFS AND RESIDENCES OF THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY OF INDIA.

Rare opportunity for making good bargains as this is the Manufacturers' own Agency.

We are prepared to take orders at our own risk of breakage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, a very desirable and well-known SHOP at "Bellasis Road," Byculla, occupied by Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co., for about twenty years as a Dispensary. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of COLLETT & Co., Limited, held THIS DAY, has been ADJOURNED to MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m.

By order,
ANTHONY & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 20th April, 1886.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that for certain reasons I have passed a promissory note for Rs. 1,500 in favour of B. B. CONCESSIO, P. M. D'ALMIDA, and ROBERT N. CONCESSIO, and for which I have received no value. I have informed the said B. B. Concessio, P. M. D'Almida, and Robert N. Concessio, that I have CANCELLED that note which is stillin their possession. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with this document. Any person or persons doing so will do it at his or their risk and cost. I will not be answerable for the transaction.

M. C. D. MOTISHA.

Dated 20th day of April, 1886.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "CLAN MURRAY," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th April, 1886.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay hereby invites TENDERS for works in the CONSTRUCTION of a BEEHIVE REFUSE DESTRUCTOR.

The drawings can be seen at the Office of the undersigned, where also can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 each printed copies of the conditions of contract including Articles of Agreement, Specification, Bills of Quantities, Schedule of Rates and Form of Tender.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a receipt from the Controller of Municipal Accounts showing that the sum of Rs. 450 in cash (or the equivalent in either Indian Government Paper or Bombay Municipal Debentures) has been deposited with him as earnest money.

Tenders must be duly signed, enclosed in a sealed cover addressed to E. C. K. Ollivant, Esqr., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and delivered at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner not later than 2 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 29th instant.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, Sewerage Department, Bombay, 20th April, 1886.

JUST RECEIVED
A CONSIGNMENT OF LADIES'
BOOTS AND SHOES.

A SPECIALITE—

Glace Kid, Oxford Shoes to Lace or Button	Rs. 9-8,	Cash
„ Button Boot	„ 12-2,	„
In Pinets Shapes and Sizes.		
PATENT COURT SHOES	Rs. 6-12	Cash
KID COURT SHOES	„ 6-12	„
MOROCCO COURT SHOES	„ 5-14	„

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

JULES VERNE'S.
CELEBRATED NOVELS.
Price 10 as. per vol.

AROUND THE MOON.
AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS.
BEGUM'S FORTUNE.
BLOCKADE RUNNERS.
CHILD OF THE CAVERN.
DR. OX'S EXPERIMENT.
DICK SANDS, 2 PARTS.
ENGLISH AT THE NORTH POLE.
FIELD OF ICE.
FIVE WEEKS IN A BALLOON.
FLOATING CITY.
FROM THE EARTH TO THE MOON.
FUR COUNTRY, 2 PARTS.
GIANT RAFT, 2 PARTS.
GREEN RAY, A ROMANCE OF THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS.
HECTOR SERVADOC, 2 PARTS.
JOURNEY TO THE CENTRE OF THE EARTH.
MARTIN PAZ.
MICHAEL STROGOFF, THE COURIER OF THE CZAR, 2 PARTS.
MYSTERIOUS ISLAND, 3 PARTS.
STEAM HOUSE, 2 PARTS.
SURVIVORS OF THE CHANCELLOR, 2 PARTS.
THREE ENGLISHMEN AND THREE RUSSIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.
TRIBULATIONS OF A CHINAMAN.
TWENTY THOUSAND LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA, 2 PARTS.
VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD, 3 PARTS.
WINTER AMID THE ICE.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW READY, PRICE 6s.

THE THEORY of BIMETALLISM and the Effects of the Partial Demonetisation of Silver on England and India, by D. BARBOUR, Financial Secretary to the Government of India.

CASSELL & COMPANY, Limited,
Ludgate Hill, London.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY
BRAKE BLOCKS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 26,000 Teakwood BRAKE BLOCKS. Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Brake Blocks," and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 28th April, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Forms of specification can be obtained, and templates seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 7th April, 1886.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES JUTE MILL COMPANY, Ld.,
CAWNPORE.

TO supply the public with a quality of FLOOR CLOTH of the strength and durability of Durries, and yet at as low a cost as they paid heretofore, for cotton floor cloth (called farash), this Company is now prepared to offer at the low rates varying from As. 4 to As. 6 per yard, heavy jute woven and printed FLOOR CLOTHS, width 24 and 40 inches, respectively, in a variety of patterns and colours

Floor Cloths and Durries made up to any required size with neat broad borders to match pattern, much improving the look of the cloth.

Hall Carpets, 7 by 47", of various neat bright patterns, at Re. 1 each.

Door Mats, 4 by 28", of various neat bright coloured patterns, at As. 8 each.

The attention of District Officers is particularly called to the above Floor Cloth, which, if sewn together to fit any tent, would be at one-third of the cost of Durries.

For Patterns and further particulars apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, Limited,

WARANGAL AND DORNAKUL EXTENSION WITH MINERAL BRANCH TO SINGARENI COAL-FIELDS.

Length of line 69 miles more or less.

TENDERS for construction of earth-works, masonry in Bridges and other structures, collection of Ballast, also for excavation, of all cuttings and Bridge foundations are invited by the undersigned.

Plans and sections together with specifications and general conditions of contract and approximate bills of quantities may be seen on application being made at the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited, Secunderabad, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on the following days :—

12th April.
14th April.
17th April.
19th April.
21st April.
23rd April.

Tenders must be deposited at the office of the undersigned not later than noon, 26th April, 1886.

The tenders may be for any part of the work mile by mile, or for any number of miles up to the total of the section, in accordance with the desire of the person who may tender.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Agent and Chief Engineer's Office, Secunderabad, 10th April, 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

NEW French and Latin Classes will be started, from 1st May, especially for candidates preparing for the next Matriculation and previous examinations by Mr. D. Nazareth, Fort, Dean Lane.

TO BE LET, a very airy third floor in Fort. Open on all sides and commanding a fine view. Apply to M. H. MAJU at the Tea Emporium in Church Gate Street.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

TRAVELLERS are invited to inspect our Homeward Bound Advertisements—See Thursday's *Times of India* Friday's *Bombay Gazette*.

THORPE & Co.,
Travellers' Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, A CONSIGNMENT of LADIES, BOOTS AND SHOES.—WATSON & Co., Esplanade Hotel, Bombay.

PHIPSON & Co., have received further supplies of FINE OLD FRENCH BRANDY from Gabriel St. Marc., Cognac. Rs. 36 per case.

OURS is the only establishment for best Ice-creams Cream-soda and Cold Drinks.—MORENAS & Co., Wines, Spirits, and General Merchants.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh stock of Nevada Silver Spoons, &c. Dessert Forks, annas 7; Dessert Spoons annas 7; Tea Spoons, annas 4. SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE best Ices, four sorts daily, every day different kinds; also Wines, Spirits, and ground Mocha Coffee. Try at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church Gate Street.

MEMORIAL of ENGLAND'S GLORIES.—Fine leather Albums illustrated with the well-known battles and personages of England. Prices moderate, at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church Gate Street.

TO BE LET, a Splendid SHOP in Church Gate Street, Fort. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—Fresh supply just to hand. Price Rs. 6 each—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

PHOTOGRAPHERS SENSITIZED PAPER in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1-3rd quire each Rs. 5 per tin. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE, JOHN JEFFREY'S BULK ALE, in excellent condition. Price Rs. 53, per hogshead.—FINLAY, MUIR and Co.

STRIPED FLANNELS.—For cricket and boating clubs, to be had at the CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Esplanade and Church Gate Street.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co., in Liquidation. For prices of Wines and Spirits, &c., Apply to C. P. WARBURTON & Co., Military Square.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION Public Meeting will take place on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 5-30 p.m., in the Rooms of the Presidency Association, Hornby-row, Fort.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries, with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIMULL & Co.

OSPREY OR PADDY BIRDS FEATHERS.—Wanted to PURCHASE. A liberal price will be paid, and cash delivery, by W. J. Wilson, 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE and Co., Agents.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francia and Fucile, No. 36, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

MATHERAN.—The large and new-built well-furnished BUNGALOW, "Cragie Burn," is TO BE LET for the hot season, 1886. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co., near *Times of India* Office.

WANTED, a Goanese SERVANT, about 30, who will do intelligently and quickly, what he is told clearly. Good salary. Recommendations from masters requested. Apply to STANLEY SHAW, Pachmarhi.

"KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE."—Private Cuvee Extra Sec. Rs. 53 per dozen, or to buyers of over 5 dozen Rs. 50 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

MATHERAN.—Visitors to Matheran need not bring stores as Shapurjee and Nanabhoy obtain supplies direct from London and sell at Bombay prices. Everything guaranteed fresh and best. Send for Price-list.

FOR HOME VOYAGE. Portmanteaus from Rs. 8; Overland Trunks from Rs. 18; Folding Chairs from Rs. 3-8; Gladstone Bags from Rs. 18; Strong Soiled Clothes' Bags from Rs. 1-8. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8, postage, anna 1.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks, Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo Street.

TO LET an upper-storied commodious BUNGALOW, in Byculla, known as "Gold Mohore Castle." Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby-row.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Bombay Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Tenders for the supply of 500 tons of best quality Moulmein or Rangoon Teak LOG TIMBER for early delivery.

Tenders to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipment.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th April, 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 8 lakhs of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD Permanent Way Chair Keys to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Parel, at the rate and on the conditions given in specification.

Standard samples with templets or gauge can be seen, and specification with form of Tender obtained at the Store-keeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Wooden Keys" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Bombay Terminus, by 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 28th April instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 7th April, 1886.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. ranch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TEN DAYS ONLY!

FROM THE 15TH TO THE 24TH INSTANT,

GREAT

PRIVATE AUCTION SALE

With 40 per cent. reduced price.

AT THE MAGNET GRAND BAZAAR,

NO. 1, HUMMUM STREET.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF COAL ASHES & CLINKERS.

Under instructions from E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C. S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at the New Pumping Station, Love Grove, Worli, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant at 3 p. m., a quantity of coal, ashes, and clinkers.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 518 of 1885.

Dharramsi Canjee ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
The Parel Spinning & Weaving Company, Ld. Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that at 4 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 29th April, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction by the directions of Mr Henry Stead, the Official Liquidator of the above Company and with the consent of the plaintiff as equitable mortgagee under the decree in the above suit, the undermentioned landed property belonging to the said company. Particulars and conditions of sale can be inspected after TUESDAY next, 23rd instant, at the office of the undersigned solicitors of the plaintiff abovenamed, and at the office of Messrs. Tobin and Kon hton, Solicitors to the said Official Liquidator during office hours.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff and Equitable Mortgagee.

All that piece or parcel of eras land or ground and gardens, together with all messuages, tenements, or bungaiows and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying or being at Parel on the Mahim-road in the Registration subdistrict of Mandvi, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9, and by the Municipality under Nos. 1 and 2, containing by admeasurement 5952 2-9th square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Mahim Road, aforesaid, on or towards the west by the Mill of the said company, on or towards the north by the property of Luckmidass Hurreedass, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Dorabjee Nowrojee Goverdhun, and partly by the vacant land of Peerosha Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, and which said hereditaments and premises formerly were and are at present in the occupation of the said Parel Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 21st April, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF BLACK SEAL SKIN DIAGONAL COATING AND COTTON GOODS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant at 5 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

On account and risk of Sunt Lall and Bhagvandass.
H. G. & Co.—10-632—164-66—3 cases black seal skin and diagonal coating, ex s.s. Werneth Hall.

On account and risk of Shumboo Dial and Sriram—
H. G. & Co.—10-629—550—1 case cotton goods, ex s.s. Victoria.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the tent at Middle Colaba, behind the Colaba Railway Station on the Middle Road, the valuable and handsome French-polished, black wood and teak-wood carved and plain household furniture, best plate drawer, very rich cut glassware, handsome porcelain ware, a handsome strong built light victoria with a handsome strong grey horse and a set of single harness, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures, handsome Hink's electric table and hanging duplex lamps, handsome Brussels carpets, &c., the property of Captain A. C. CLARKE, the same comprises very rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, real Chinese tea service, best plated cruet stand, biscuit box, tea and coffee services, spoons and forks, egg boiler, butter cooler, teapot, reading lamp, candlesticks, best steel table cutlery by Mappins, a large size travelling lamp in case by Defries, very handsome black-wood and teak-wood inlaid furniture, such as a set of teak-wood oval dining tables in 4 pieces, Madras pattern side board, whatnot, double screens, a handsome inlaid drawing-room set in 10 pieces, handsome drawing-room, pier, oval, writing and side tables, easy, low, bent-wood, reclining, rocking, straight and mallet pattern arm chairs, richly carved chiffoniere, handsome ornament stands and corner whatnots, handsome rosewood 12 octaves harmonium, piano stool, inlaid round teapoy, an English-made mahogany writing table, a first rate chocolate painted iron spring bedstead complete, single and double iron bedsteads, clothes and gown press, handsome mirror glass doors, almyra and wardrobe, chest of drawers, handsome inlaid dressing table with dressing glass and double washhandstable with marble tops, reclining and sofa couches, inlaid table and teapoy with marble tops, hall and umbrella stands, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Hink's duplex and electric table and hanging lamps, an English made ice-box, handsome oleographs, velvet Brussels and Cambay carpets bath dispense and cookroom furniture, copper utensils, water filter, perambulator, baby's trycycles, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong grey Arab horse and a set of single harness.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF MATCHES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and risk of Mousajee Ismaljee Narwala.

O. C, and C.—1-100—100 cases matches, each containing 50 gross.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MAZAGON.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Khoosal Kairing, Jatha Daoji, and Hunsal Khoosal, all traiding under the name of Khoosall Kairing, and on account and at the risk of Luximon Purshotam Satoo.

All that piece of fazanderee ground together with a dwelling house standing thereon, situate at north of Warl Bunder, new road, east of Mazagon Bridge, in the sub-district of Mandvie, measuring 2,210 square yards 25 feet in breadth and 55 feet in length, on the east and south by vacant ground of a fazandar, on the west by the property of Hormusjee, Parsee, and on the north by the house of a fazandar.

For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT CAST BULLOCKS.

Under instructions from the Commissariat Officer Presidency, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks—

4 cart bullocks.

On SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome french-polished, carved and plain blackwood and teakwood, and satinwood inlaid household furniture, best plate drawer, rich crockery and glassware, one first-class mahogany miniature billiard table by J. Roberts and Co. with balls, cues, &c, complete, one handsome English-built victoria, with a bay Arab horse, real China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, real Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome large size photographs, Hink's Duplex table and hanging lamps, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c, &c, the property of A. J. Brooks, Esq., the same comprises rich size cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, real Chinese tea service, best plated cruet stand, biscuit box, tea and coffee services, spoons and forks, egg boiler, butter cooler, teapot, reading lamp, candlestands, best steel table cutlery by Mappins, a large size travelling lamp in case by Defries, very handsome black-wood and teak-wood inlaid furniture, such as a set of teak-wood oval dining tables in 4 pieces, Madras pattern side board, whatnot, double screens, a handsome inlaid drawing-room set in 10 pieces, handsome drawing-room, pier, oval, writing and side tables, easy, low, bent-wood, reclining, rocking, straight and mallet pattern arm chairs, richly carved chiffoniere, handsome ornament stands and corner whatnots, handsome rosewood 12 octaves harmonium, piano stool, inlaid round teapoy, an English-made mahogany writing table, a first rate chocolate painted iron spring bedstead complete, single and double iron bedsteads, clothes and gown press, handsome mirror glass doors, almyra and wardrobe, chest of drawers, handsome inlaid dressing table with dressing glass and double washhandstable with marble tops, reclining and sofa couches, inlaid table and teapoy with marble tops, hall and umbrella stands, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Hink's duplex and electric table and hanging lamps, an English made ice-box, handsome oleographs, velvet Brussels and Cambay carpets bath dispense and cookroom furniture, copper utensils, water filter, perambulator, baby's trycycles, &c.

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4 cart bullocks.

On SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Bombay Graduates' Association, Pres. Association Rooms, 5-30 p.m.
Band, B. V. R., Bandstand, 6 p.m.
Circus, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 19th:—Henzada (s), from London; Lady Armstrong (s), Newcastle; and Natal, Natal. Yesterday:—Tharmina (s), from New South Wales; Iran (s), Cardiff; Burmah (s), Kurrachee; and John Red Head (s), Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Helmsley (s), for Amsterdam; Bagdad (s), Zanzibar; and Wingate (s), Dunkirk.

FAIR.—The annual Tandel Street fair will be held at that locality to-morrow, Thursday.

SHIPPING CASUALTY.—The barque Natal struck on the Crocodile Rock on the 14th March, *en route* to Cochin, and called here for the necessary repairs.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Cambodia and Henzada and the s. s. Roxburgh left the dock yesterday.

CYCLING.—There will be a meeting of the Bombay Ramblers and others interested in cycling to-night, at 9 o'clock at 2, Church Gate Street, to decide the runs for Good Friday and Easter.

LOST PROPERTY.—Luximon Mahadeo living at Ghorupdeo, reported to the police on Monday that he dropped a gold ornament, valued Rs. 124, somewhere on the road to Byculla.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Hongkong and Singapore, per extra s. s. Aldova, will be closed at the General Post Office, on Thursday, the 22nd inst., at 10 a. m. Only letters marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.—We are requested to state that the farewell dinner of this club to their members, Messrs. S. A. Bhedwar and J. M. Morenas, proceeding to England, will be given to-day at the Colaba Agiary, at 7-30 p. m.

CRICKET.—A match was played on Sunday between the John Bright and the Parsee Baronet Cricket clubs, which ended in the defeat of the latter by 25 runs, according to the result of the first innings. The captain of the Baronet team having won the toss, sent their opponents to bat. They scored 131 runs, of which 38 were contributed by Pavri and 32 by Ayrton. The Baronet team scored 99 runs.

ARREST OF A DESERTER.—John Callaghan, a private in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, stationed at Poona, was placed before Mr. Cooper yesterday by Constable Lee Smith. Callaghan admitted having left Poona at 9 o'clock on Monday night, but objected to being called a deserter. He had not been absent five days, which was necessary to make a soldier a deserter. His Worship ordered him to be made over to the military authorities.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6 o'clock this evening:—

Overture....Bauer und Dichter.....Suppé.
Valse.....Mon Amie.....G. Gossner.
Ballett music from Gustave III.....Auber.
Quadrille.....Roundabout.....W. Williams.
Galop.....Der Sturmvogel.....Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE TOBACCONIST DEFAMATION CASE.—Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim write:—"In the report of the Tobacconist Defamation case in your paper of yesterday, Mr. Purbulab Heeralal Dewanjee and our client, Mr. Hormusjee Dorabjee (and not Sorabjee as misprinted) Settna are both described as tobacco inspectors, and Mr. Purbulab is again further on referred to as the other inspector. As, however, in this case our client alone is the tobacco inspector, and Mr. Purbulab is only a merchant, the report that his Worship charged the other inspector seems slightly misleading."

STEALING SHOES.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Constable Holdway charged Abdool Rahman Vullud, a noted bad character, before Mr. Cooper with the thefts of two pairs of shoes. It appears that the prisoner knocked about a musjid, and selecting two pairs of shoes from a number left outside the mosque, walked away with them. The owners of the missing shoes complained to the police, and suspicion being directed to the accused, he was visited and the shoes found in his house. Being an old offender, and having numerous convictions recorded against him, Mr. Cooper committed him to the Sessions.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT.—The adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday at the coroner's bungalow, Clare Road, Byculla, into the circumstances connected with the death of Rama Bhiva, a labourer who was killed, on the 10th instant, at the Bombay Mint premises, by the sides of a wall falling and burying him under the *debris*, from which he was removed after life was extinct. The coroner recorded some further evidence in the matter, after which the jury returned the following verdict:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by suffocation through his being buried in a trench, the earthen sides of which had accidentally fallen upon him.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. City of Khios, in the Prince's Dock, this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

THE BROACH RIOTS CASE.

At the High Court yesterday, the hearing of the appeals in the cases of fifty-four of the Broach rioters, three of whom were sentenced to death, and the remaining fifty-one to transportation for life, by Mr. W. H. Horsley, Joint Sessions Judge of Broach, was resumed before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas. Mr. Leith and the Hon. Rao Saheb V N Mandlik appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Anderson and Mr. Nagindas Toolseydas for the defence.

Mr. Anderson, in continuing his remarks on behalf of the accused, said, after citing passages from the evidence, that it was more consistent with the statement that the object of the assembly was harmless than with the conclusion drawn by the Session Judge. Most of the witnesses said the object of the assembly was to go round to the bungalow of the Collector and ask for something more. This would be more apparent upon the recorded evidence. It would be seen that, up to the time of the attack upon Mr. Prescott, their object was only to march round, as on the previous occasion, to the Collector's bungalow and ask him to grant them something more. Mr. Anderson then read the evidence of different witnesses bearing upon this branch of his argument. Referring to the incident of the bow and the arrow, one of the witnesses said the bow was not pointed towards anybody in the Collector's bungalow, but was waved skywards. A tin trumpet was sounded, and the men cried "Harry, hurry." The bow and arrow incident, Mr. Adderson remarked, might be dismissed as of no special import. Coming to the surrounding of Mr. Prescott's carriage by the Talavias, Mr. Anderson said there was only one witness who said that he saw one sword with the Talavias. They carried staves on their shoulders, and went shouting "Hurry, hurry." Their Lordships would notice, said the learned counsel, that the better a witness was, and the greater his opportunities were of observing what was actually occurring, the less confident was he on the point of identification. The better class of witnesses did not undertake to identify any of the accused as persons they had seen in the row. When Mr. Prescott's carriage came up, the rear ranks made way for it, and the front ranks were about to do so, that, the learned counsel said, there could have been no preconcerted design in reference to the carriage. The men were at first going to make way for the carriage to pass through, and they had no intention to attack it. The learned counsel pointed to portions of the evidence, in support of this statement; and submitted that the allegation that, on seeing the carriage, some shouted out "this is the Collector, let us kill him," must be an invention. Bhana Bapoo, the Talavia approver, made statements against the accused, which, Mr. Anderson hoped, would be received with caution; and he also hoped that full weight would be given to the statements he made in favour of the accused. Bhana Bapoo said there was no intention of the crowd to attack the saheb's carriage; and that the saheb was not attacked until he had whipped some members of the crowd. As to the Talavias pursuing the carriage, the learned counsel said it was merely a sheepish following, the crowd being moved by curiosity and a natural desire to keep together. Some of the Bhils, on going forward, entered the police stations, and two or three swords were taken. The accused had no intention to *loot* any shops in the bazar or the braneh of the Bank of Bombay. The learned counsel read largely from the evidence recorded in the case regarding the identification of many of the accused, remarking that it was of a character that would not be accepted by their Lordships.

At this stage, further hearing of the appeals was adjourned until to-day.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a pearlike pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 1s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Wholesale Agents for India, American Druggist Company, Limited, 31, Farringdon Street, London.

COLLETT AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
LIVELY MEETING.

AN ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at their office in Fakland Road, Sir Michael de Quadros presiding.

Before the proceedings commenced, Mr. Premjee Ranchore, one of the directors of the company, asked the chairman to wait for about half an hour till the counsel, whom he had engaged, should appear.

The Chairman replied that he could not wait but must commence the proceedings at once.

The following report made up to the 31st December last was read to the meeting:—

The flour mill was completed and commenced working in February last. The flour produced has been approved and meets with ready sale; but your directors find it absolutely necessary to enlarge the factory by adding two or more rollers, so as to be able to grind 50 candies of wheat daily instead of 25 candies as at present. The engine is quite capable of driving the machinery proposed to be added, and as the cost of producing flour will thereby be considerably reduced, we shall be in a position to compete with our neighbours. Our only difficulty is insufficient capital, and as it is not possible now to allot the remaining shares, the directors are endeavouring to make the best financial arrangements possible. The chemists' and druggists' shop in Meadows Street does not pay, and as we require for the flour factory all the funds we can spare, your directors have resolved on closing this shop and selling off its stock-in-trade at the best rates obtainable, and have already disposed of a good portion thereof.

Mr. Pheroshaw Pestonjee Unvala said that only two directors had signed the report; the third director having abstained from putting down his signature to it. He, therefore, submitted that the report was illegal and informal, and ought not to be adopted.

The Chairman: Where has it been stated that no less than three directors should sign the report?

Mr. Pheroshaw: I find it in the company's articles of association.

The Chairman: Point it out, please.

Mr. Pheroshaw: The company's solicitor is here, and he may be asked to do so.

The Chairman: I do not want that information myself. It is for you to point out the clause on which you found your observations.

Mr. Pheroshaw: What it is the use of the solicitor if we are not allowed to gain the information we want from him.

The Chairman: You should not then have spoken before studying the articles.

Mr. Pheroshaw: Such remarks ought not to proceed from the chairman. I ask you to point out the article; I cannot find it out myself just at present.

A shareholder: I will do it for you. Look at article 79.

The Chairman: That article simply says that the minimum number of directors shall be three.

Mr. Pheroshaw: Then I wonder why the account was signed by two directors only.

The Chairman: Two of us having signed the account, it was sent to the third director, but as he would not sign, we had no choice but to send it to the shareholders without his signature.

Mr. Pheroshaw: Every director should have signed the report.

The Chairman: It is not in every case that all the directors put down their signatures to the accounts and report. Here there were three of us, and if one does not sign either purposely, or because he may be dead, it does not matter.

Mr. Pheroshaw: But I see him here with my own eyes. (A laugh.) Surely he must have his reasons for not signing it.

Mr. Premjee Runchordas, the director in question, said that as he could not agree with the other directors, he had resigned from the board.

The Chairman: This gentleman says he has resigned, and yet when the accounts were sent to him, he kept them for two days. He cannot be supposed to have resigned, as, according to the articles, he should have given notice of his resignation in writing, and a director's office is regarded as vacant, only on the board accepting his resignation.

Mr. Premjee: But I gave you a verbal intimation of my resignation.

The Chairman: If you had resigned, we would not have sent you the account for your signature.

Mr. Pheroshaw then complained that the account was not sent to him till the 16th inst., and that seven days' notice of the meeting, as was required by the deed, was not given to him.

The Chairman replied that due notice was given by inserting an advertisement in the *Bombay Gazette*.

Mr. Pheroshaw said the report ought to be submitted beforehand, so that shareholders might be in a better position to discuss it.

The Chairman replied that he was not bound to do this and that no further discussion had done nothing wrong or illegal.

Mr. Pheroshaw: The question of legality or otherwise can only be satisfactorily answered by the company's solicitor.

Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas (the company's solicitor) said that, under section 54 of the articles of association, seven days' notice was to be given to the shareholders either by post or by advertisement, or both. Another section stated that the balance should be sent five days before the meeting. Although in many instances the report was sent beforehand to the shareholders along with the balance sheet, in the present case the directors had not acted contrary to the articles of association by not sending it beforehand. (Hear, hear from the chairman.) But Mr. Muljee went on to say that speaking as a shareholder of the company he fully agreed with those who urged at the meeting that the report ought to have been sent to the shareholders before the day of the meeting, so that every one of them would have had full opportunity of looking through it carefully. Although he admitted the shareholders had not done anything illegal, the directors would have better met their wishes by adopting the course he had recommended.

Mr. Pheroshaw then asked a number of questions in regard to the accounts, which were answered by the Chairman. Mr. Pheroshaw eventually moved an adjournment of the meeting for a few days, so as to enable the shareholders to examine the accounts in detail.

The Chairman said he was not bound to let the shareholders pry into all the accounts.

Mr. Pheroshaw: But I say they have a right.

The Chairman: They have no right. Can you point any clause from the deed in support of your assertion?

Mr. Pheroshaw said the chairman was paid for taking all that trouble,

The Chairman: I cannot allow any one to look into the accounts in detail, except the auditors. It is now for the shareholders either to accept or reject them.

Several shareholders here spoke in favour of an adjournment of the meeting.

Mr. Muljee said that although he was the company's solicitor, there was nothing in the deed to prevent him from speaking freely as a shareholder. Under article 57 the shareholders had to receive and discuss the report and accounts submitted by the directors, and to pass resolutions signifying their approval or otherwise. Now, how could they discuss the accounts, unless they had an opportunity of looking into them? He would ask the chairman to point out the clause preventing the shareholders from examining the accounts.

The Chairman: I have never prevented you from discussing the accounts at this meeting.

Mr. Muljee: Don't interrupt me, please. Sir, it is the duty of the shareholders to discuss the report, and it is impossible for them, I say, to do that, unless they had the materials before them.

The Chairman repeated that he had never prevented the discussion of the accounts, and that as long as he was chairman, he would not allow individual shareholders to consume one hour another to inspect them. He was, however, ready to offer any explanation that could reasonably be given to the meeting. If they wanted to see the vouchers, it showed that they had no confidence in the auditors.

Mr. Pheroshaw: We were not present when the auditors were appointed.

The Chairman: They were appointed by the directors, under the power given them by the deed; and I may tell you—(here the chairman turned to Mr. Muljee)—the deed was prepared by a firstrate lawyer.

Mr. Muljee said the deed was no doubt prepared by him. But what were the duties of auditors? They knew very well from established practice and from legal decisions, that the auditors' duty was simply to see the vouchers and compare them with the items given in the balance sheet. The auditors did not hold tomselves responsible for every item of expenditure made improperly or illegally. Nor was it their business to see whether a particular officer of a company had made away with its property. Even the municipal auditors were exempted from responsibilities of this nature. It was decided in lots of cases that the auditors' duty was simply to check the accounts and nothing more. It was not the object of the company's deed that the shareholders should be led by the nose. They had a right to look into the accounts, and the chairman could not prevent them from doing so. He was only the servant of the shareholders, whose duty was to guide them according to the rules of the company. Mr. Muljee concluded by moving that a committee be appointed for the purpose of examining the accounts before they were passed. The names, he said, were as follows:—

The Chairman: I must ask you to sit down, Mr. Muljee. I may tell you that I was surprised to see that you, a lawyer, have come forward to move a proposition, without previously giving the notice required under the rules.

Mr Muljee: I say——

The Chairman: I rule that you sit down. You are out of order. You ought to know that no business can be transacted, of which a previous notice has not been given. I am surprised that you being a lawyer should have brought forward that proposition.

Mr. Pheroshaw: Mr. Muljee is quite right.

Mr. Muljee: My proposition does not bring in any new matter. It is in connection with the subject of the accounts which have been submitted to the shareholders for their approval or disapproval. I am sorry that the chairman should have considered himself more than a lawyer, and ruled that my proposition was illegal.

The Chairman: I say you cannot being forward your motion.

Mr. Muljee appealed to the meeting, which appeared to be in his favour, and asked the chairman to record that he had not allowed him to put the proposition before the meeting.

The chairman having replied that he would place the protest on record, said Mr. Muljee seemed to have a very imperfect notion of the duties and responsibilities of an auditor, because he had probably never been one in his life. He knew of cases in which the auditors had to pay very dearly for not looking into the accounts properly. It was provided by the rules of the company that it should be the duty of the auditors to examine the balance sheet and compare it with the vouchers, and that all accounts and documents of the company should be at all times open to the auditors for the purpose of their audit. Had the auditors' duty been simply formal, as was suggested by Mr. Muljee, the Legislature would have done away with the formality. The chairman also took exception to his being called a servant of the company, saying that he was one of its officers. This led to an instructive philological discussion, in the course of which some amusing illustrations were given by the opposing parties in support of their contention. The disputants were brought back to the legitimate subject of discussion, by a shareholder reminding them that they had strayed far from the point.

After some further discussion, the chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts. But it was eventually agreed to adjourn the meeting till Monday next.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 19.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

ALLEGED FRAUD AND MISREPRESENTATIONS BY MILL DIRECTORS.

WAGHJEE COREJEE *vs.* THE NARAYEN COTTON MILLS. LIMITED.

THIS suit was brought for a declaration that the plaintiff was induced to subscribe to the memorandum and articles of association of the defendants' company in respect of ten shares by fraudulent misrepresentations contained in the prospectus of the company; for an order that the allotment of shares to the plaintiff be cancelled and his name removed from the register of shareholders; that the defendants be decreed to pay to him Rs. 1,000 with interest on certain sums paid by him to them, &c. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Muljee, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs Bomonjee and Hormusjee, represented the defendants.

By an order made in the case with the consent of the parties, it was directed that evidence should, in the first instance, be called on the following preliminary issue in the case:—Whether the plaintiff signed the memorandum and articles of association of the company, and became a shareholder upon the faith of the statements contained in the prospectus? Several witnesses were examined on both sides upon the issue abovementioned.

His Lordship, in disposing of the preliminary issue, reviewed the evidence called on both sides. There was nothing remarkable in the demeanour of the witnesses, and his Lordship had to look to the evidence as it was given. Mr. Shantaram Narayen, one of the defendants, had given good reasons for the issue of the prospectus. The endorsing of it was also thought. Mr. Shantaram's statements were confirmed by Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote; and they were further corroborated by the letters which were written by Mr. Shantaram. The evidence, his Lordship remarked, led to one conclusion, and that was in favour of the defendants. His Lordship found on the preliminary issue that the plaintiff did not sign the memorandum and articles of association on the faith of the statements contained in the prospectus. Judgment was therefore given for the defendants on the preliminary issue, with costs.

Mr. Latham said that that disposed of the case.

JEWUNDAS BRIJESEWJEE *vs.* THE NARAYEN COTTON MILLS.

THE same counsel appeared for the parties in this case as in the last. Mr. Macpherson, for the plaintiff, agreed that the evidence in this case was practically the same as in the last case; and that the finding on the preliminary issue in that case must determine this. His Lordship accordingly found for the defendants in this case also.

APRIL 20.

DAYAJEE DALLAJEE AND OTHERS *vs.* SUDASHEV VISWANATH DHORUNDER.

THE plaintiff was represented by Mr. Mankar, who was instructed by Messrs. Wilkin and Bland; the defendant, who is a barrister-at-law, did not appear.

The suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,100, which had been advanced to the defendant, and the claim being proved, a decree was passed, with interest at 24 per cent., from the 24th February last and costs.

RAI LUCHMITSING DOOGUR BAHADUR *vs.* THE [illegible] PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.

balance of a sum due on a promissory note. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant did not appear.

Evidence having been taken a decree was passed in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 3,225-15-9, with interest and costs.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY *vs.* PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.

MR. VICAJEE, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir Hormusjee and Dinshah, appeared for the plaintiffs, and said that the suit was brought to recover calls due on five shares of the full nominal value of Rs. 1,000 each.

An *ex-parte* decree was passed against the defendant for Rs. 5,000, with interest and costs.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE PORT TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY.

THOMAS FIELD EVANS *vs.* THE PORT TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY AND SIRDAR DILAR DOWLUT BAHADUR.

MR. LANG and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Farran and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the first defendants; Mr. Starling and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, appeared for the second defendant.

The plaintiff, who has been allowed to sue as a pauper, said that, for some time up to the 1st September, 1885, he carried on business as a watch and chronometer maker, in which he did all the work himself and resided in a bungalow situate on a plot of vacant land known as the Wellington Reclamation. The bungalow and plot of land were the property of the first defendants, the bungalow being leased to Messrs. Green and Read. On the morning of the 1st September last, the plaintiff quitted the bungalow as usual, passing out of a gateway at the north-west, on to the public road. He returned about p. m., and immediately after passing through the gateway, he found himself precipitated and fell (falling on his head) into a large hole, about 8 feet square and 5 feet deep, which he then for the first time found had been dug since he had quitted his bungalow that morning. The hole was not lighted, fenced or protected in any way, nor had the plaintiff received any warning that it had been or would be dug, and as the night was quite dark, it was impossible for him to have seen it or avoided falling into it. He was stunned by the fall, and afterwards with difficulty scrambled out of the hole and reached his bungalow. He soon after fainted away, and on the following morning felt very unwell, and reported the matter to the police and obtained medical assistance. At the time of the accident he was perfectly sober, being then a total abstainer, and was in full possession of his mental and bodily faculties and in good health. The plaintiff in consequence of the injuries occasioned to him, became seriously ill, and had to be medically treated, both privately and at the European General Hospital, in which he was an inmate from the 10th September, 1885, till the 3rd October following. He then went to Kirkee for a change of air, remaining there for about seven weeks; and has since his return to Bombay been still under medical treatment. He has by no means recovered from the effects of the fall, or been able to return to business. He believes that the hole was dug by the agents, servants or workmen of the second defendant, by the permission of the first defendants, or by the first defendants themselves, for the purpose of subsisting demise and tenancy of the bungalow and its appurtenances, including the right of way, had granted to the second defendant, a tenancy or license to dig or otherwise use the said plot of land, and the plaintiff charges that both the defendants are jointly and severally liable to compensate him for the injuries done to him, and for which he has suffered damages by the destruction of the clothes he had on at the time of the accident, the entire suspension of his business and the expenses incidental to his illness, he will be obliged to return to Europe to recover his health. He is still unable to walk fast or to bend his head; and he is constantly in great pain, and gets very little sleep. He, moreover, fears that he has sustained most serious injuries to his spine and nervous system, which may render him an invalid for the rest of his life. He is now of the age of thirty years, and has never been married, but has a widowed mother dependent on him whom he has supported for the last ten years. He served a seven years' apprenticeship in London, was a skilled, experienced and able workman, and was at the date of the accident doing a valuable and rapidly increasing business on his own account. He has already sustained a pecuniary loss of Rs. 3,551, and estimates his further losses and damages at Rs. 60,000. He has claimed compensation from the defendants severally; but they have both refused to admit any liability in the matter.

The Port Trustees in their written statement repudiate any liability on their part. They say that the hole was not dug at their instance.

The second defendant, Sirdar Diler Dowlat Bahadoor, C.I.E., says that he is not liable for any damages the plaintiff may have sustained. Although he had agreed to lease the plot of land in question, at the time of the alleged accident neither he nor his workmen were in possession or occupation of it; and the hole mentioned in the plaint was not dug by his orders, or his servants or workmen. The defendant says that when he had agreed to lease the land, Mr. Chisholm, architect to the Madras Government, who was about to make drawings for the erection of residential chambers on the land, desired to know of what the subsoil consisted and recommended that borings should be made for that purpose. The defendant accordingly employed a competent civil engineer and contractor, Mr. Hewson, to make such borings and to report thereon. Mr. Hewson thereafter entered on the land, and according to his own direction, and without any control or interference from the defendant, his servants or workmen, took such steps as he thought necessary to ascertain the nature of the subsoil. The defendant says that, if necessary, he will also rely upon the defence set up by the first defendants, that the plaintiff at the time of the happening of the accident alleged in the plaint, was a trespasser on the land, and was not proceeding to the bungalow thereon by the usual and proper road. The damages claimed, besides, were excessive.

Mr. Russell, having opened his case, called Dr. A. N. Hojel, in medical charge of the European General Hospital.

Dr. Hojel said that the plaintiff came to the hospital on the 10th September last, suffering from a shock to the nervous system, and was insensible for a short time afterwards.

In reply to Mr. Farran, Dr. Hojel said that when the plaintiff left the hospital he seemed to be rather upset. He, however, seemed to have recovered, and there was no physical injury.

Dr. Hojel, in answer to Mr. Starling, said that he would be sorry to say that the plaintiff was shamming when he complained of pain in the back, &c., but he was probably frightened more than was necessary.

Mr. Russell: It is difficult, Dr. Hojel, to predicate the results to a man who has his spinal cord injured?—I should say so.

The plaintiff in examination deposed that he had worked under Mr. E. I. Brandon and Messrs. Marcks and Co.; and subsequently worked on his own account, his monthly earnings being Rs. 311 on an average. Besides this, he received an offer from Messrs. Favre, Jeune and Co. to do piece-work for them, which would have brought him about Rs. 200 monthly. He was to commence this work on the very day of the accident. He was also an excellent swimmer. Plaintiff was now no longer able to work; and he could not read long, for the letters seemed to jump up and down. He had been treated respectively by Brigade-Surgeon Langley, Surgeon-Major Hojel, Dr. Dudley, and Dr. Sydney Smith; but he still suffered from pains in the head and the back of the neck.

Mr. Russell then put in copies of the *Times of India* of the 19th September and 18th October, 1885, in which the plaintiff announced his absence from business owing to the accident.

The plaintiff's examination had not concluded.

Dr. Sydney Smith, in reply to Mr. Farran, said he hoped that the plaintiff would get well if he went to England, but cases of concussion, as a rule, did not get well. The plaintiff's eyes did not look at one point, and he cried without provocation.

A TRADE-MARK CASE.

MORARJEE CULLIANJEE *vs.* GADDUM, BYTHELL AND CO.

Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff and presented a plaint for acceptance. The plaintiff said he had been importing into Bombay a special kind of cloth known as the Mexican T cloth, and marked in Persian characters enclosed in a border. The same had been largely purchased by the defendants, and had certain reputation; and unless the defendants were restrained from importing cloth similarly marked. The pecuniary loss to the plaintiff would be very great.

Mr. Russell then read certain correspondence that had passed between the parties, remarking that the defendants admitted having in their possession ten bales of goods bearing his client's mark; they did not promise not to sell the same, and did not even allege that they had any right to sell the goods. The matter stood in this position, that the plaintiff did not know if the defendants would not bring out more goods bearing the same trade mark.

His Lordship accepted the plaint, and granted a rule *nisi*, and also an interim injunction in respect to the ten bales above mentioned.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED *vs.* DORABJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF.

This was a question of law for the opinion of the Court as to whether the directors of the plaintiff's company had certain powers under the articles of association as contended by them in the agreement given below. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs; Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, represented the defendant.

Mr. Macpherson said that the parties in the suit had agreed under section 527 of the Civil Procedur Code to submit for decision the point which was mentioned to the Court some months since on the occasion of a rule *nisi* for an injunction applied for by his learned friend, Mr. Lang. The question arose on the construction of the articles of association of the plaintiff company. The parties had agreed to read the agreement entered into by the parties, and it was as follows:—"This agreement is made for the purpose of submitting for the opinion of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in accordance with section 527 of the Code of Civil Procedure (XIV of 1882) the question of law hereinafter stated, in which the parties hereto claim to be interested. The articles CI. and CIII. of the Corporation are as follows:—CI.—The directors may, with the sanction of the company in general meeting, declare a dividend to be paid to the shareholders in proportion to their shares. CIII.—The directors may, before recommending any dividend, set aside out of the profits of the company such sum as they think proper as a reserve fund to meet contingencies, or for equalising dividends, or for repairing or maintaining the works connected with the business of the company, or any part thereof, and the directors may invest the sum so set apart as a reserve fund upon such securities as they, with the sanction of the company, may select. The Corporation contend that according to the true construction of the said articles of association, and in particular of the articles 101 and 103 hereinbefore cited, the shareholders of the Corporation have no power to interfere with or control the exercise by the directors of the Corporation of their discretion, (*a*) as to setting aside money to reserve under article CIII, (*b*) as to drawing out sums from the reserve fund to equalize dividends under the same article, and (*c*) as to declaring a dividend under article CI. otherwise than and except by withholding or refusing sanction under that article to any dividend recommended by the directors. The said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff is a shareholder of the Corporation, and contends—(1) that the shareholders of the Corporation have the right by resolution duly proposed, seconded and carried, to withdraw from the reserve fund (if adequate for that purpose) for the purpose of equalization of dividends a sum sufficient to enable the directors to declare a suitable dividend on the year's working of the Corporation; (2) that the shareholders of the Corporation have the right to have put to the meeting a resolution directing the directors to declare a dividend (greater or less than that recommended by the directors) out of the amount standing to credit of profit and loss account, including the sum so withdrawn which the shareholders shall consider proper to be declared out of such sum, and to have such resolution (if carried) given effect to by the directors. The question of law for the opinion of the said High Court is whether the contention of the Corporation or the contention of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff is correct. It is hereby provided and agreed that upon the finding of the said High Court with respect to the said question of law, if such finding is that the said contention of the Corporation is correct, the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff will refrain from proposing any resolutions or resolutions to give effect to his said contention, and that if such finding be that the said contention of the Corporation is not correct, and that of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff is correct, the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff may propose a resolution or resolutions to give effect to his said contention, and that he should be afforded by the Corporation all facilities for proposing to the shareholders thereof such resolution or resolutions. The value of the property to which the said intended resolution has reference within the meaning of section 528 of the Code of Civil Procedure is the amount of difference by way of excess between 12 per cent. on the paid up capital of the Corporation and any higher rate of dividend determined by the shareholders of the Corporation on the said resolution being put to them." The learned counsel commenting upon this agreement said that the material point arsing out of clauses 101 and 103 was how far, if at all, the shareholders at a general meeting were able to interfere with the direct expression or authority of the directors vested in them by the sections. As plainly as words could set out, three clauses invested the directors with the powers which they contended they had, the whole object of the articles would be frustrated if the shareholders were enabled to exercise any dominion over them. Article 72, which was the only other material clause to be considered by his Lordship, provided generally for the powers of the directors. Neither the old nor the new Companies' Acts, nor the articles of association declared that the powers given in clauses 101 and 103 were exerciseable by the shareholders of the company. It was quite competent for the company to alter their regulations under the section of the Act, but then they required three-fourths of the shareholers to pass any such resolution at a general meeting. The directors could not, without the sanction of the shareholders, declare a dividend, but the result of withholding such a sanction would be that no dividend would be declared unless the directors themselves chose to alter their proposal. The company had nothing whatever to say under the articles, but were entirely in the hands of the directors. So long as the directors had not exceeded their powers or had committed any breach, it was entirely for them when and how much they would set aside out of the profits of the company. If the plaintiff's contention was upheld, then the only course for the company, if they wished to exercise any such power which had been sought to be exercised, was to propose a special resolution altering the articles of association, which they had a perfect right to do. Mr. Macpherson then cited several English cases in support of his arguments.

Mr. Farran said that in considering the question that was submitted they must assume certain state of facts to exist while considering the three causes referred to by his learned friend. They must assume that there were profits which were divisible among shareholders, that the company was desirous of distributing those profits, and that the directors arbitrarily withheld the profits from distribution under clause 103. They had now to consider whether under these circumstances they had not the right to have a resolution passed in some form or other which would render the profits the directors were arbitrarily withholding being distributed among the shareholders. To construe the articles in the manner suggested by his learned friend would be that the directors were masters, and the shareholders, instead of being what they were, were their servants. The only other article that was necessary to refer the Court to, in addition to those referred by his learned friend, was article 51. He did not differ with his learned friend regarding the construction put by him on clause 72, which provided that the business of the company was to be managed by the directors, but the business of the company, Mr. Farran contended, did not include the declaration of a dividend, which was a matter provided for entirely separately. To manage the business of the company was to manage the affair of the company until a profit was made, and when that profit was made then it must be dealt with separately. But dividing the profit among the shareholders was no portion of the transaction of business of the company. The clauses could not be construed in such a manner as to deprive the shareholders of the right of dealing with their own profits. His contention as regarded these sections was that they were enabling sections, enabling the directors to declare a dividend with the sanction of the company, and that they were not sections which negatived the powers of the shareholders to deal with their own profits. The Court would see that under the three sections referred to there was no power whatever given to the directors to withdraw any sum from the reserve fund. A large sum had been set aside by the directors to the reserve fund, and a small sum was left to be distributed as profits. The learned counsel contended that taking it as hypothetical case, this large sum had been improperly carried to the reserve fund. They had no power under the articles to withdraw a sum so set aside as reserve fund. In fact, that was a matter left unprovided for in the articles. Therefore, being unprovided for by the articles, the general power of the shareholders came in, and they could pass a resolution directing that a certain sum be withdrawn from the reserve fund. He asked the Court to hold that the shareholders had the right to propose a resolution that the directors should withdraw from the reserve fund for the purpose of equalizing the dividend. Mr. Farran concluded by citing cases in support of his arguments.

Mr. Macpherson briefly replied.

His Lordship in delivering judgment, said:—This is a reference to the Court under section 527 of the Civil Procedure Code for a judicial declaration of the true meaning of sections 101 and 103 of the articles of association of the Burmah Trading Corporation. The facts which led to the reference are admitted. The directors of the company passed a portion of the profits to the reserve fund, and diminished the amount of dividend they could otherwise have declared. The defendant representing a party among the shareholders maintains—(1) That the shareholders have the right by duly carried resolution to withdraw that sum, so set apart, or a part of it from the reserve fund for the purpose of increasing the dividend; and (2) they had the right to direct the directors to declare a dividend out of the amount standing to profit and loss, including the sum, so withdrawn. The articles of association of a company are, as Mr. Macpherson pointed out, a contract between the shareholders to comply with the regulations contained in them. The one binding until altered in the manner provided by the Act, that is, by a meeting duly called to pass a resolution altering them. What I have to consider is whether the powers claimed by the defendant are to be found in the articles. The article in question are Act 701. "The directors may, with the sanction of the company in general meeting declare a dividend to be paid," &c. Act 103.—"The directors may, before recommending any dividend, set aside out of the profits such sum as they think proper as a reserve fund to meet contingencies," &c. Now it was argued that this last section only gave to the directors the power to set aside a portion of the profits—that it was silent as to the future application of the money—and that the inherent rights of the shareholders to deal with the property themselves when they had not expressly delegated that right to their directors, enabled the shareholders to deal with their reserve fund themselves. But I see no impediment in these rules to the directors still dealing with this. Their duty is to declare dividends out of profits. This sum though set aside was profits, and could be dealt with as profits, in case the emergency for which it was retained did not occur, and out of it a subsequent dividend can be declared. If the directors had put the money out of their reach, then the shareholders could deal with it. But all the directors have done is to put the amount aside for a time. The point may be put in this way. If this amount is profits, it can be utilized by the directors for dividends under section 102, and the shareholders cannot step in as if the case had been overlooked in the articles of association. If it is not profits they, neither directors nor shareholders, can apply it to the purpose of proposed. I think these sections, article 102 contravention of article 72 which entrusts the management of the directors all "the business] of the company."

I think the disposition of profits is expressly entrusted to the directors. The shareholders have chosen to delegate their powers to this body of directors, and they can only withdraw the authority in the manner provided in the Act. I am therefore of opinion they cannot withdraw this sum from the reserve fund without an improvement of the articles which are binding on them until duly and legally altered. As regards the second, point whether the shareholders can direct the directors to declare a dividend out of the withdrawn sum it has only a theoretical interest after my decision on this first point. But the answer is the same. The shareholders have agreed that the directors shall declare the dividends, only reserving to themselves the power of vetoing any objectionable dividend. Their remedy, if they are dissatisfied with their officers, lies only in the legal displacement of the directors, or in the legal alteration of the articles.

N.-W. PROVINCES.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE PUNJAB.—Another amusing story comes from Amritsar, and is quite in keeping with the principles on which the District Board is conducting its business. A drawing of lots took place at one of the Local Boards in compliance with the rule requiring one-third of the members to

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 20.

RATES of discount in London remain unaltered, and the quotations for Consols and the 3½ per cent. Sterling Indian Loan come as before at 100½ and 101½, respectively. Bar Silver Reuter quotes 1-16d. lower, at 46½d. per oz., but private advices give 46¼d., which is manifestly the correct figure, Rupee Paper having advanced, which would scarcely be the case if Silver were lower.

From Mincing Lane no change in Seeds is reported. Wheat is said to be firmer, but the only change in values is an improvement of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Club No. 2, to arrive *via* Cape. At the London Skin sales, Sheep skins are reported slow of sale, ¼d. to 1d. lower for Bombay, and 1d. to 2d. lower for Madras qualities.

Cotton comes firm again, the Liverpool sales yesterday being 12,000 bales, including 700 Surats. Spot prices were without change, but arrivals were 1-64d. to 1-32d. per lb. higher. From New York no movement is advised, but the receipts at the ports are maintained on a comparatively free scale, the following being the comparison with the three previous seasons to date :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Two days' Receipts ..	12,000	3,000	4,000	11,000
Three days' do.	18,000	5,000	7,000	21,000
Total since 1st Sept. ...	4,913,000	4,615,000	4,675,000	5,556,000

Our Cotton market to-day has been firm at unchanged prices. The better tone reported from Liverpool has been sufficient to render sellers more difficult to deal with, but not to bring out more buyers. So far as we can learn, the only business reported has been in ready parcels.

WHEAT is firm locally, and with any increase in the enquiry higher prices would have to be paid, as dealers are very indifferent about entering on new contracts until they see themselves clear of present engagements. Contracts still to be completed for this month's delivery are very large, and it is currently reported that one large seller has announced his inability to meet his liabilities. Quoted prices to-day are :—

No. 1 Pessy	Rs. 4	per cwt.
No. 1 Club Delhi ...	,, 3-13-6	,,
Red Delhi	,, 3-9	,,
Red Ahmedabad.....	,, 3-13-6	,,

LINSEED is firm at previous values.

FREIGHTS are quiet with only a limited business doing. We hear of engagements for Trieste and Venice, April loading at 30s., and May loading at 28s. 9d., payable here at 2s. exchange. Cotton has been booked for London at 20s. this month's loading, and for Havre at 21s. 3d. per ton. Current quotations are :—

Liverpool	Ready	21s. 3d. to 17s. 6d.
London	,,	20s. to 15s.
Open Charter	,,	21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.
Havre	,,	21s. 3d.
Dunkirk	,,	20s. to 21s. 3d.
Antwerp	,,	20s.
Marseilles	,,	20s.
Trieste, Venice	,,	31s. 3d. at 2s.

EXCHANGE has again shown a firmer tendency with a practical advance of 1-32d. Bank demand has been obtainable both for this and next month at 1s. 5 25-32d., for June at 1s. 5 23-32d., and for July at 1s. 5 11-16d. per rupee. Credits are quoted at the ready rate up to the middle of May, but later 1-32d. less. Closing rates for ready bills are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5¾d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight ...	1s. 5 27-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ...	1s. 5 31-32d.	,,
France ,, ,, ...	1·88½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at Rs. 97⅞ for Fours and Rs. 101¼ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are quiet in tone and unchanged in value, except in a few cases. In Mills, Alliance are Rs. 10, Gordon and Oriental Rs. 5 lower. Dhurrumseys have declined to Rs. 50 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	718½
Bank of Bengal	43,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	560
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	136
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation					

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,808	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld. ...	1,000	500	500	..	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	110
Alfred Manfg. Co. ...	1,000	500	500	..	325
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. .	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	740
Bellary S.&W.Co., Ld.	371	500	all	Rs. 22½	490xd
Bhowanugur Mills ...	9,0 0	100	100	...	3½
Bo.CottonMf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	465
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	975
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld..	2,750	200	200	..	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	795xd
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	660xd
Connaught Mills ...	840	500	500	..	675
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	650
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	915
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	50
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,075
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	695
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	650
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	100
Hindustan Mills ...	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	980
Hinguphat Mill Co..	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	50	..	960
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	460	500	1,000	Rs. 46	450
Indian Manfg Co., Ld.	668	1,000	1,000	36	1,165
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	585
Jaffer All Spin. Co. ..	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	403
Jewraj Balloo	1,200	1,000	500	Rs. 28	1,115
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,03	..	980
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	915
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	8,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	151
Madras United	500	0 0	1,000	Rs. 125	2,600
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	...	660
Manockjee Petit's....	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,215
Managon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	1,375
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,600
National Spinning....	600	1,000	1,000	..	575
NaigaumCotton Cleaning Co.	1,000	1,000	100	...	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	600
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,00	..	907½
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	670
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	210
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	1024
Queen Spinning.....	800	1,000	1,000	..	840
Ripon.....	641	1,000	1,00	Rs. 20	870
Sassoon S. & W. Co...	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,500
Sholapore Mills	675	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,350
Soondardas	600	1,000	1,000	...	750
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	490
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	255
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	780
Luximidas Khimji S. W.Co.....	770	1,000	1,000	..	790

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	£144
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	..	£100	..	£154

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / 145	19
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 15	150
Bapty Co., Ld.....	2,625	200	165	Rs. 20	171
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	60	100	10 2-9p.c	73
Do. New Issue..	600		37½	10 2-9p.c	55
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ..		500	100	6 p.c.	110
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p.c.	725½
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	240
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	122
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	3,175xx
Do. (2nd issue)....	2,000	62	375	45	795
Do. (3rd issue)....		62	375	..	..
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	950
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	33
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	...	114
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	11
Kalgoorlie Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	2	..	12½
Kurrachee IceCo., Ld.	500	500	500	...	...
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld....	600	200	200	10 p. c.	300
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 10	332
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	80	...	95
Mechanics' Building Co	4,000	80	32	20	40
Napier Hotel Co.	200	100	100	9 p.c.	108
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,000	100	100	..	98
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	80	5 & 7½	91
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	21
Pearce & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	6 p. c.	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	220
Prince of Wales Fire	250	200	1,000	Rs. 100	1,675xd
Rolling & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	78
Royal Flour Mills Co.	6,000	100	60	..	70
Rustomjee & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	100	..	90
Scindia Co., Ld.	12,500	25	25	Re. 1	11
Shroff & Co., Ld.	1,000	200	200	Rs. 110	1,120
Standard & Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	Re. 1	200
Tobacco Co.					2
Wallace & Co., Ld.	1,000	125	100	12 p.ct	125
W. Leslie & Co.	1,000	200	200	...	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	300	1,250	1,250	..	1015
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co. ...	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,025
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	250
Bellary	630	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	490xd
Brearl's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	190
Colaba Press Co. ...	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	690
Dholiers P. & G. Co..	500	300	300	12	160
East India Press Co..	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,320
Fort Press Co.	150	5,500	2,500	Rs. 150	2,275
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	40
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	390
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	220
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	420
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	560
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	..	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	122½
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	500
Sahapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 75	600
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	2	51
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	700

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Wingates, 1,356 tons, Captain J Thompson, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE barque Natal, 446 tons, Captain A. Tytler, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Natal (18th Jan.), in ballast; she is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

THE steam-ship Iran, 2,316 tons, Captain E. Cooper, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of 4,350 tons coal; she is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates & Co.

THE steam-ship Helmsley, 1,194 tons, Captain Wm Tindle, sailed yesterday for Amsterdam with a general cargo, the well known member of hairy family, and 10 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Taormina, 1,565 tons, Captain H. Frank, arrived in harbour yesterday from New South Wales (23 Mar.) with a cargo of 2,102 tons coal; she is consigned to the captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Burmah, 675 tons, Cap. O. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col and Mrs Gambier, Col Sandford, Mr C. A. B. Knight and 372 deck.

THE steam-ship Lady Armstrong, 1,343 tons, Captain W. Abbott, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from New Castle (19th March), with a cargo of 2,471 tons coal and one lady as a passenger; she is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Bagdad, 809 tons, Captain F N Frohawk, [sailed yesterday for Zanzibar via Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Surg W N James, Mrs Park and 2 children, Mr K Gopall and wife, and 28½ deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Henzada, 1,344 tons, Captain Javern, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (12th March) via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Seabrook, Miss Wordsworth, Mr. J. B. Dodd, Miss Cope, Mrs. Edger, Mr. Whymper, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Waller, and Mrs. Newman and child.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

20TH APRIL.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S S China	1394	R. Jones	..	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Dago.....	1239	Bisset	B	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Ravenna ...	2038	Daniel	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Kt. of St. John	2287	Sheill	E	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Rosario	1221	J. Dryden	G	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, ClanMurray	1372	E. Warfolk	..	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Cy. of Khios	2121	McPherson	P	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
,, Clan Sinclair	...	Darley	K	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, East Anglia.	1477	McDowell	L	McCulloch &Co.
,, Inchgarvie.	1723	Sanders	M	Mackintosh
,, Inchrhona..	1496	Macdonald	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Eden Hall..	2058	Maodougall	L	E. Bates & Co.
,, Clyde	4124	E M Edmond ..	..	P. and O. Co.
,, Adowa	1111	Caborne	C	P. and O. Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commander.	From
19	Henzada (s)	Avern	London, Mar. 12.
	Lady Armstrong(s)	Abbott.....	New Castle, Mar. 19.
	Natal	Tytler	Natal, Jan. 18.
20	Taormina (s)	Frank	New S. W. Mar. 23.
	Iran (s).....	Cooper	Cardiff.
	Burmah (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee, Apl. 17.
	John Red Head (s)	.....	Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
20	Helmsley (s).....	Tindle	Amsterdam.
	Bagdad (s)	Frohawk ..	Zanzibar.
	Wingates (s).....	Thompson ..	Dunkirk.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Mirzapore, for Trieste, &c.

,, Burmah, for K. Coast and Kurrachee.

,, John Redhead, for Cronstadt.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.

15 Assomption .....Camus .....Pondicherry, Apl. 11.
Tanjore .....Nicoll.....Algoa Bay, Jan. 2.
Druummutr .....Withers .....Cardiff, Jan. 4.

DEPARTURE.

April 15.—Steamer Madura.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.
16 Sirdhana (s) .... Calcutta,
17 Agra (s)..... ..... Bombay.
Argo (s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

April.
15 Reigate .... Bimlipatam.
M. Meanatchy (s). ..... Singapore.
16 Ben Macdhui .... London.
Sirdhana (s)..... ..... Bombay.
Nurjehan (s) .... Bombay.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 19th April, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·877
Temperature of the Air	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·4
Dew Point	71·4
Relative humidity of Air	712
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	87·0
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.) ...	75·0
General Directions of Wind*	..NNW, NNE, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	337

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 19.

Stokes, Lt-Col, Ms 2nd R M Fus, on leave, from Kamptee.

Dowda, Col, Bl Staff Corps, on furlough, from Muttra.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 19.

Gardner, Surgn, Bl M S, to join, to Allahabad.

Burke, Surgn, Bo I M S, on duty, to Poona.

Lawrence, Major, Bo Staff Corps, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Williams, Lt, R M Fus, on leave, to Wardha.

Jacob, Lt, Bo 2nd L N Lanc Regt, to join, to Quetta.

Browne, Lt, Bo 2nd L N Lanc Regt, to join, to Quetta.

APRIL 20.

Acton, Lt, 1st Ms Lanc, to join, to Bangalore.

Willett, Lt, Bl King's Drag Gds, to England.

Addington, Lt, Bo 2nd Glos Regt, from leave, to Satara.

Frere, BriM-ajor, Ms Rifle Brigade, on duty, to Belgaum.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 21st April, 1886.

Members are again reminded that the period for class firing cannot be extended beyond the 30th inst. It is therefore requested that all who have not completed will do so as soon as possible. Ammunition for Volunteers and Cadets will be issued on the range.

Vol J Waller is granted one week's leave of absence from this date, and has permission to take his rifle with him.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C

ABELL, KLAER AND OLMAN'S CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT
AND
EVERY EVENING,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

GIFTS
AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE PERFORMANCE.

Rs. 50

In money presents will be distributed in the same impartial manner that gave so much satisfaction last evening.

PRICES AS USUAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
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AS my stay in Bombay is limited those wishing to consult me hould do so at once.

NOW READY.—My new sight test, by which any one may test their acuteness of vision and get themselves suited with proper GLASSES. Price, 2 annas.

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BOMBAY.

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WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,

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Established 180[illegible].

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Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs)..	,, 1,500

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Boudoir (on three Legs)..	70·0	,, ,,
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NOW READY.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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FOR SALE.

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W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co. a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelainware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases, &c., &c.
THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW
At 12, Marine-street.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BRUNTON—April 14, at Tamworth House, Southsea, the wife of R. P. Brunton, of a son. (By telegram.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BLYTH—April 19, at Middle Colaba, Bombay, the wife of Fred Blyth, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FREYVOGEL—WRIGHT—April 17, at the Mission Church, Girgaum, by the Rev. R. A. Squires, Ernest Edward Freyvogel, Basel, Switzerland, to Nona Gregory, daughter of Edward Wright, Esq., late of Adelaide, South Australia.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BADGLEY—April 15, at No 4, Middleton Row, Calcutta the wife of Lt-Colonel W F Badgley, Survey of India of a daughter.

GOAD—April 10, at "Stoke Place," Simla, the wife of Horace B Goad, Esq, of a daughter.

MAISEY—April 14, at Peshawar, the wife of Captain F C Maisey, 30th Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

WINTLE—April 15, at Bankipore, the wife of Chas M Winzle, Esq., Assistant District Superintendent of Police, of a son.

DEATHS.

MENDIETA—April 4, at Calcutta, Joseph Maria, Mendieta, of the High Court, Calcutta.

SMITH—April 18, at Allahabad, Henry Seymour Smith, M B T C D, Civil Surgeon—In Memoriam.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

TREATMENT OF HYDROPHOBIA.—"J. C. C." asks the favour of a call at the Anglo-Yunani Medical Hall from "B," who asked for additional information regarding the cure of hydrophobia with stramonium.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1886.

THE report of the Acting Director of Public Instruction for last year, or more strictly speaking for the year before last, has at last been given to the public. The report was submitted to Government by October 10, and the Government Resolution is dated March 13, so that the report had to remain latent for more than five months. If such delays in the manufacturing of Government Resolutions cannot be avoided, it would be much better to have the Educational Reports published, as soon as they are printed, without waiting for the remarks of Government. However, in spite of the long delay in publication, the Educational Report of the year 1884-85 is so full of information that it can be read with interest, although we have now entered upon the year 1886-87. It shows a considerable increase in the amount of education afforded throughout this Presidency. During the year under review there were 438,416 persons in the various educational establishments as compared with 413,341 in the previous year, and 389,986 in the year 1882-83. The total expenditure on education made a proportionate increase to Rs. 41,42,734, so that it appears that the average yearly cost of educating scholars in schools and colleges is as nearly as possible Rs. 10 a head. Towards this total expenditure the provincial revenues contributed Rs. 12,50,084, while local funds provided Rs. 15,38,017. The cost to the State of various classes of scholars is very different. While the average expenditure from all sources, including public revenues, local funds, administered by the department, private funds, and natives States only amounts, as we have seen, to Rs. 10 yearly on each scholar, the students of the Deccan College cost the State Rs. 323 yearly, while even those at the Elphinstone College, where a large endowment fund provides 25 per cent. of the gross expenditure, cost Rs. 182, after subtracting what is derived from fees and endowment funds. This is, of course, much more than the students at the aided colleges receive from the State. The St. Xavier's College, and received by the grant-in-aid system then in force Rs. 4,400, so that each student was educated for one year at a cost to the State of less than Rs. 54.

Such contrasts as this between the expense of education at Government and aided colleges were clearly brought out in the pages of the report of the Education Commission, and were very strong arguments in favour of extending the grant-in-aid system, and carefully studying by what means its efficiency and economy could be still further increased. According to the Bombay system grants-in-aid have formerly been always given according to results, the aided colleges receiving, under certain conditions, Rs. 100 for each of their students who succeeded in passing a University examination. Of the many objections to this system enumerated by Mr. Lee-Warner, the chief is that "the system checks enterprise in taking up collegiate education, because no results can be expected for the first few years, and, in fact, only moderate success in the University examination for many years." The system according to which the Educational Department estimates the efficiency of each college and thereby determines the amount of grant to be given was strongly condemned by the representatives of the St. Xavier's College and the Poona Patriotic Society at the Educational Conference held in Bombay. In accordance with the principles approved of in the discussion of the matter at the same Conference, Mr. Lee-Warner worked out a new system of grants-in-aid, which is a kind of compromise between the systems of Bengal and Bombay. It is more liberal than the old Bombay system, but greater liberality seems to be advisable on the financial grounds mentioned above, and also because the aided colleges in Bombay do not get nearly so much aid from the State as those in other presidencies. The revised grant-in-aid rules proposed by Mr. Lee-Warner are given in Appendix C. of his report. They provide that the amount of the grant-in-aid is to depend (1) on the University standard up to which a college teaches, (2) on the maintenance of a general efficiency. A grant of Rs. 2,500 is to be given on account of each division of the college course, provided that the grant so given must not exceed a grant of Rs. 100 on account of each unit in the average monthly attendance at colleges teaching up to the 1st B. A. or 2nd B.A. standard, or Rs. 75 on the same account in colleges teaching up to the Previous Examination only. This limitation is, however, not to be imposed on any college during the first three years of its affiliation. In considering the question of general efficiency the Director of Public Instruction will take into consideration the efficiency of the staff and success in University Examinations. Government, by a Resolution dated October 29th, 1885, has agreed to make a provisional trial of this scheme, and accordingly the three aided colleges in Bombay will receive each Rs. 7,500. It is remarked in the Resolution that "the weak point in the scheme appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council to be the absence of guarantee for proportionate expenditure from private assets. . . . . and His Excellency in Council desires that Mr. Lee-Warner will propose some rule providing that the Director of Public Instruction should assure himself that educational assets in money or money's worth double of the State grant, are actually made good by the institution claiming aid." This addition will make the scheme more satisfactory.

There is, however, one other very important point in which the scheme seems to need amendment. It will encourage young colleges to exert themselves beyond their strength and teach up to the higher examinations when they would, perhaps, be better employed in concentrating their attention on the thorough instruction of classes for the Previous Examination only. According to the new rules a college teaching up to the previous examination can only obtain a grant of Rs. 2,500. To get that, it must have an average monthly attendance of at least 34 students, and by doubling its numbers it would secure no greater grant. On the contrary, a college teaching up to the B. A. examinations will be entitled to get Rs. 7,500 for an average monthly attendance of 75 students, and for smaller numbers at the rate of Rs. 100 a head. This state of affairs will be too strong a temptation. Every aided college that may arise in the future will be moved by strong financial considerations to make desperate efforts to teach three classes indifferently, rather than one class thoroughly, and the cause of education will thereby certainly suffer. It might, perhaps, be thought that this danger will be obviated by the control of the University over the colleges. But recent experience has shown that a small meeting of the Senate may easily be induced to grant colleges permission to teach up to the B. A. standard for the asking without careful consideration of their being supplied with strong enough staffs to undertake the instruction of the higher classes. On these grounds we hope that the rules now placed upon trial will

TELEGRAMS.

LAWLESSNESS AT MANDALAY.

INCENDIARY FIRES AT THE PALACE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, APRIL 15.

Since 4 o'clock this morning, Mandalay has been in a panic, the fire bugles sounding in all quarters every hour. The first fire broke out to the south of the City proper, but the gusty weather and the great heat and scarcity of water have caused the fire to spread over the great bazaar, which has not been opened, and its gates are guarded by troops, who are under arms and distributed judiciously to keep order and repress outrage. The wildest rumours are afloat among the Burmese. Several incendiaries have been captured. A space 600 feet by 300 feet, and right up to the Palace stockade, has been cleared by the fire. A fire also broke out within the Palace destroying the transport quarters, the Palace post-office and treasury.

Two Englishmen are reported to have been murdered just outside the Palace stockade, and one was brought in wounded.

The Palace gates are closed and guarded, and no Burmese is allowed to enter the Palace inner inclosure.

The fires have burnt out now, 11-30.

Europeans are requested to carry arms.

Some Burmans, with flags, which they planted near the bazaar, have been arrested.

The body of the senior apothecary Devine was found inside the City gates, only 100 yards from the guard. He mistook the dacoits for the Burmese police. One European officer is reported still missing. The dacoits simultaneously with firing the City attacked our outpost at Yankintoung, to the east of Mandalay; they numbered 300, and killed a naik and two privates, but were driven off to the south with a loss of 15 killed

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 20.

Lieutenant Williams, commanding a detachment of the 26th Punjabees at Okpho, Henzada district, telegraphs on the 18th that on the 16th he attacked a gang of rebels numbering 160. After an hour's fighting the enemy fled, leaving 9 dead, 2 severely wounded, and 19 prisoners. He also took 3 flags, one gold umbrella, and 3 gongs. On our side the only casualty was one private slightly wounded.

Owing to the rebels threatening the line of railway, a force of 235 men of the Somersetshire Regiment, and sepoys, was sent last evening to Zeegone and Letpadan.

The Government of India have sanctioned the expenditure of a lakh and forty thousand rupees for the survey of a line of railway from Tonghoo to Mandalay.

Mr. Robert Gordon, formerly superintendent of works, and previously in charge of the Irrawaddy Embankment, has offered to contract for the survey of a line, but the Government, replying that they had a good number of Engineer officers of their own, declined; but offered him employment on the survey at Rs. 900 per month without prejudice to his pension. It is felt that it would have been cheaper to have accepted Mr. Gordon's offer.

APPROACH OF THE MONSOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, APRIL 20.

The little monsoon has now fairly set in. Two-and-a-half inches of rain fell in Colombo during the night, and over three inches in Galle.

A CASE OF CONTEMPT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM APRIL 20.

[illegible] case against Mr. Guttikar was [illegible] this morning. As the case was very [illegible] Court was thickly crowded. Mr. [illegible] defended. The Bar attentively [illegible] The cross-examination of the [illegible]ristidar, who is the first witness, is not [illegible]ed. Public sympathy is on the side of Mr. [illegible]ar. The charge as shown by the summons is under section 480 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The preliminary objections to the jurisdiction were raised, but were overruled. The case will proceed to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LATE RIOTS.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

In the House of Commons last night, M Childers, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, announced the introduction of a Bill to compensate sufferers for losses sustained by riots. The Bill will be applicable to the whole country.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

It is expected that the Marquis of Hartington will move the rejection of the second reading of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill.

Mr. Jesse Collings, the late member for Ipswich, has written a letter in which he condemns both Mr. Gladstone's Bills.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The Troopship Crocodile arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Surat arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 19.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

LISBON, APRIL 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lalpoora, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, APRIL 19.

The Anchor Line steamer Victoria, outward bound from Liverpool for Bombay, left here at noon to-day.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, APRIL 19.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Titania, from Trieste, left here for Bombay this evening.

APRIL 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, APRIL 20.

Mail steamer Ravenna, from Bombay, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4

The Manchester Market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper		72⅜
4½	"	74⅜
3	" Consols for account	100⅛
3½	" Sterling Loan	101⅛
4½	" French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver		46⅛

Arrival—Carlton Tower.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(APRIL 20.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

ARABIA.—*Via* Suez, perfect. *Via* Valentia perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Turkish route interrupted between Bushire and Fao.

Line Bangkok to Saigon right. Messages can now be sent via Tavoy to Cochin-China, Annam, Tonquin, China, Corea, Japan, and Philippine Islands.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, April 19.

10 P.M.	79°

TUESDAY, April 20.

2 A.M.	76°
6 A.M.	83°
10 A.M.	86°
6 P.M.	82°

The Forest Commission re-assembles at Lanowli on the 26th inst., to receive evidence regarding the complaints of the people of Panvel.

AFTER the 20th of this month, all newspapers, &c., for the members of the Afghan Boundary Commission will travel *viâ* Peshawur and Cabul, instead of Quetta and Kandahar; and should be directed accordingly.

ON Brigadier-General T. E. Gordon coming to the Allahabad Division to officiate for Sir Charles Gough, the command of the Rohilkund District will fall to Sir Hugh Gough, who again is succeeded at Sealkote by Brigadier-General F. B. Norman.

IT is understood that Mr. J. Woodburn will be permanently appointed Chief Secretary to Government in the North-West Provinces, when Mr. J. R. Reid relinquishes that appointment in June.

ACTIVE measures are now being taken by the Gwalior officials to hunt down the bands of dacoits, who have long rendered the districts bordering on Jhansi insecure. Several of the most desperate robbers, it is said, have been killed. A strong detachment of the Bhopal Battalion is working from the south in conjunction with the Durbar troops.

VERY serious fires, believed to be incendiary, have been raging in the city of Rutlam for some days past. Rutlam is an exceedingly well-built, handsome city, and is one of the most important commercial centres in Central India. For three days, we learn from an up-country paper, the efforts to put down the fires were unavailing, owing to the high wind which was blowing, and it was only on the fourth day that they were comparatively got under, the damage being estimated at several lakhs of rupees. It was only last week, too, that a fire of the most serious character occurred in the Mhow cantonment. The great scarcity of water this year in Central India is probably the cause of the great damage done. The Mhow cantonment is suffering severely, and the Commissariat cattle and elephants have been moved some miles from the station, while the heavy battery of artillery has been sent to the Residency at Indore.

FOR some years a correspondence has been going on between some of the mercantile firms in Calcutta as shipowners, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and the Bengal Government with regard to the engagement and registration of native seamen. Several difficulties have from time to time arisen concerning the identification of the men and the difficulty of proving their signatures on ships' articles. The question appears now to have been finally settled, principally upon the report of a Committee. The Shipping Master of Calcutta has drawn up rules for the introduction of the Bombay system of "continuous discharges" at the port of Calcutta, which have been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor. The rules, however, only apply to ships engaged in the foreign trade, and it is optional with the owners or agents of such vessels to adopt them or not. His Honour also considers it expedient to adhere to the practice of engaging and discharging crews at the Shipping Office.

RUMOURS are afloat that the Viceroy will leave the Indian Capua in June, and stay in Calcutta for the rest of the season. The wish, perhaps, is father to the thought.

THE *Indu Prakash*, commenting upon Lord Randolph Churchill's demand that none but officials and ex-officials should sit upon the Indian Committee of Inquiry, says that at the memorable interview which he was good enough to grant to the Indian Delegates (of whom the editor was one), he distinctly assured them that, in his view, if the Committee was to be of any service, its constitution should be entirely non-official, and that if he should continue in office, he would see no official connected with India was appointed to it. The same paper, in reference to the report that Lord Randolph's object in urging a Parliamentary enquiry was to try to discredit Lord Ripon's Indian policy, says:—This is not the first time we have heard this. The report was current in London months ago. As to the attacks which his Lordship has made on Lord Ripon, nearly every politician of consequence in England knows the game that Lord Randolph has played in the matter. The attacks lose all their value when we remember what we have heard on unimpeachable authority that Lord Randolph has assured several of his friends that he is at heart a warm admirer of Lord Ripon's Indian policy.

THE cause of lady doctors must indeed be flourishing in the Quaker State, when we read in a Philadelphia journal that at the opening of the thirty-fourth session of the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania no fewer than thirty-three ladies were admitted as graduates. But the feature *par excellence* of the ceremony was the presence of a Brahmin lady, Pundita Ramabai, who had come all the way from Poona to witness the graduation of a relative of hers, Mrs. Anandibai Joshee, who had been studying at the college for three years. This augurs no small degree of interest in higher education on the part of high-caste Hindu women; and both the general prosperity of the Pennsylvania institution and this special and quasi-extraneous circumstance should not be without interest to supporters of a noble cause.

A PETITION has been prepared, and is being influentially signed, asking the Home Secretary to advise her Majesty to reduce the severity of the sentence passed upon Richard Belt, either by remitting the whole or part thereof, or, at the least, to direct that the prisoner shall not be subject to the infliction of hard labour. The principal grounds upon which the petitioners rely are—(1) That such a verdict and sentence as that against Richard Belt is prejudicial to all security for commercial dealings; (2) that the learned judge misdirected the jury; and (3) that the sole evidence of Richard Belt having been guilty of false pretences in selling diamonds to Sir William Abdy was given by Sir William Abdy himself; and such alleged false pretences, that Richard Belt had obtained the diamonds from Mrs. Morfey, a mistress of the Sultan, were, by the prosecutor's own admission, "a matter of indifference" to him; the legal offence charged thus falling to the ground.

THE Greeks, according to Mr. Stillman, who writes in the *Times*, have only 70,000 men, all told, to oppose 120,000 Turks, well fed and well clothed. As the Greek Ministry began their preparations for war by selling off their transport animals, they have not now sufficient mules to carry more than two days' food for the army. Four days' hostilities at the front will suffice to exhaust their rations. At the preliminary council of war the commanders, with the exception of one colonel at Arta, are said to have been unanimous in declaring that the Greek army could do nothing, and that war was impossible. "To save the *amour propre* of the Greeks," remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "the Powers might do well to endorse the Turkish ultimatum and promise to support the demand for disarmament by active operations against the Greek seaports. It is so much easier to yield to Europe than to yield to the Turks."

IN a letter from Sophia we find the following story:—Gadban Effendi, at some early period of his life, was in delicate health; and his malady settling in his nose, brought about the total loss of that feature. This misfortune was mitigated by the adoption of a paper substitute, which answers uncommonly well and never turns blue on frosty mornings. But of course it is not a thing to take notice of or talk about. Yet, when Gadban Effendi was going to Stamboul last January with the Prince's message to the Sultan, a passport was given him by the Bulgarian Foreign Office which contained his *signalement*, of which one of the items was "*Nez: Postiche.*" This brutal precision irritated Gadban very much. He demanded an audience of the Prince, and insisted that the passport clerk should be dismissed. Prince Alexander, with his wonted grace of manner, soothed the wounded spirit of the diplomatist; and on taking leave of him was so anxious to be polite that, foregetting the peculiar disabilities under which Gagdban Effendi laboured, he presented him with a valuable silver snuff-box.

A REUTER'S telegram from New York states that it is reported from Panama that 15,000 kilogrammes of powder have exploded in the Culeba section of the Panama Canal, causing the death of ten persons and injuring forty others.

IT is reported that the insurgents in Uruguay have gained some important successes over the Government troops, among whom several defections have occurred; some soldiers having gone over with arms and baggage to the insurgents. Liberty of the press has been suspended.

THE advertising columns of the *Era* were last week made use of for the perpetration of a silly and heartless joke. Shortly before going to press that journal received, accompanied by a postal order for the price of one insertion, the copy for an advertisement worded as follows:—

"Wanted, Ladies, one hundred for Ballet, fifty for Chorus. Only experienced persons need apply. Good salaries and expenses when on tour. To commence immediately in London. Half salaries rehearsing. Apply, any day this week (except Saturday), to Mr. Hawkins, 12, Cleveland-row, St. James's."

The request for its insertion was signed "W. Forbes Capel, Manager." In the hurry of going to press the official at the head of the advertising department failed to remark the incongruity between the tenor of the advertisement and the address at which applicants were invited to present themselves; and the consequence (says the *Era*) was that large numbers of ladies of the ballet and female choristers were seen wending their way towards the residence of Sir Henry Hawkins, who lives at the address in question. The neighbourhood was thrown into a state of wonder and surprise; and the procession of applicants past the windows of the clubs in Pall Mall excited much curiosity amongst the inmates.

THE looseness of official morality in New York, as illustrated by several unpleasant "scandals" that have occurred lately, is beginning to cause some uneasiness in that city. The state of affairs certainly seems to be rather distressing, to judge by the remarks made by some of the newspapers. "We have," says the *New York Herald*, "entered upon an epoch when common honesty seems not only to be blurred, but in some cases entirely blotted out of official administration. Infamous misuse of influence flaunts itself in the face of the public; trickery, subterfuge, bribery, are so bold that they take but little pains to conceal their purpose or methods. Almost sure of immunity, corruption dives its hands into the treasury, and when caught laughs at its victims and finds ample means of escape." To make matters worse, public opinion is represented as being asleep. There should, the *Herald* suggests, be "thunder all round the horizon. There must be a new New York if there is to be any New York at all."

THE VICEROY'S MEMORANDUM ON BURMA.

BEFORE leaving Rangoon, after his visit to Mandalay, the Viceroy drew up an important memorandum on the present and future prospects of Upper Burma. The following are some of the principal paragraphs:—

"Before leaving Rangoon there are a few matters in regard to which it may perhaps be advantageous I should state my opinion and wishes. In the first place, I desire to record my high appreciation of the manner in which the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Bernard, has discharged the heavy responsibilities which have been imposed upon him during the last few months. His ability, disinterestedness, courage and industry have been conspicuous throughout the recent crisis, and it is with the utmost confidence, should Her Majesty's Government approve, that I confide the future fortunes of United Burma to his keeping.

"When at Mandalay I took the opportunity of informing the Hlutdau that the administration of Burma should pass at once under the direct control of British officers. I have made a similar announcement at Rangoon, but it will probably be desirable that the Chief Commissioner should take measures for at once disabusing the whole Burmese population of the idea that there is any chance of the re-establishment of a Native prince on the throne. They should be told that the Queen-Empress is now their Sovereign; that their welfare has become a matter of solicitude to a strong and powerful Government who will respect their customs, rights, privileges, and religious institutions, and will effectually provide for the protection of life and property. At the same time, the gangs of insurgents should be extensively warned that if they will come in and lay down their arms and return to a life of order and industry, they will be treated with due consideration. On the other hand, an equally decided communication should be made of our intention to trample out dacoity and all crimes of violence at any cost.

"Soon after my arrival in the country I informed Mr. Bernard that I thought it would be desirable to avoid the further infliction of capital punishment as much as possible. Of course, if a criminal is caught red-handed in an act of murder or rapine, he should be visited with the punishment due to such atrocities, as it is our first duty to protect the peaceable inhabitants of the country from injury and wrong. For some time past martial law, which for a short period was the only alternative, has been suspended to the authority of civil magistrates, and I understand that under no circumstances have any penalties been inflicted except at the instance of our civil officers. This rule should be steadily adhered to, and great pains should be taken to administer justice in such a manner as will stand the test of searching public criticism. Very shortly the present abnormal powers of the Viceroy will be replaced by a more legal satisfactory régime.

"I have now settled with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that the 17th Bengal Infantry and one of the Assam regiments shall be added to the Upper Burma Field Force. This will enable us to relieve one Madras regiment whose term of service in the country has, I understand, expired. Sir Frederick Roberts has considered and discussed with the military authorities left in the country the military situation. It is not for me to say much on the subject. I will content myself by recommending that during the hot weather the English troops should be harassed as little as possible, and great care be taken to locate them in healthy stations during the season in which experience teaches us sickness will probably prevail. It might, perhaps, even be better to abstain from asserting our authority over a part of the country, even though by so doing we should lose the revenue, than run risk of any great sickness amongst troops. Questions of this kind, however, must of necessity be left to the judgment and discretion of those upon the spot.

"The goods in the palace of Mandalay, and any other property which it may be desired to dispose of, should be sold to the best advantage either at Mandalay itself or in Calcutta or elsewhere. All jewellery, however, not manifestly of a comparatively unimportant character, should be collected together and sent to England, including especially pieces the exact nature and quality which are not clearly recognised. Professor Maskelyne, of Oxford, has warned Her Majesty's Government that many of Runjeet Singh's treasures were sold, through ignorance as to their character, much below their value; and he imagines that many priceless articles must have been found in the palace. He more especially mentions ruby, sapphires, blood red garnet, jade specimens, and rubellite. Though I fear his expectations are unfounded, the suggestions of the Professor should be carefully attended to. Such articles of furniture, &c., as cannot be sold at Mandalay should be packed under the directions of the committee which I authorised Mr. Bernard to constitute, and be forwarded to Calcutta. The Palace at Mandalay itself should be carefully preserved as a public building. It may be desirable to transfer to England one or two of the small detached houses which, while they form no essential part of this building, are very fine representations of Burmese wooden architecture; but upon this point I will give directions hereafter. The Rev. Mr. Colbeck has been asked to make a rough catalogue of the Pali manuscripts, which will be transmitted to the Government of India and a copy of which sent to the Home Government. Meantime these manuscripts should be carefully kept in our own custody. I would recommend that the great bell of Myingoon should be transferred to some suitable position at Mandalay. I consulted the Thathanabing, the chief ecclesiastical authority of the Royal Buddhist Church, upon the subject, and he and other dignitaries who were present expressed great pleasure at the idea. Before, however, moving finally in the matter, they should again be communicated with, and their approval obtained. I am inclined to consider that it would be advisable to allow the Thathanabing to extend his spiritual jurisdiction over our Lower Burma subjects. I would be careful to treat him with great respect, and to do everything in our power to enhance his dignity, without, however, contravening those principles by which the Government of India has always regulated its attitude to the indigenous sects. Now that the rule of the Royal dynasty has been brought to a close, it might be found impossible to gratify the national sentiment, with which we are bound to credit the Burmese, by a recognition of the claims of their spiritual chief honour and respect.

"I have received a great number of petitions from relatives of dacoits in prison praying for their liberation. In reply, I would perhaps encourage petitioners to hope that a portion of time-sentences awarded may be remitted, as soon as the country has fully settled down into peace and quietness. By this means it would become the interest of a great number of persons to promote so desirable an end.

"As I have already had opportunity of publicly expressing my recognition of the services of the military, naval, and volunteer forces engaged in the late expedition, as well as those of the members of the Civil Service who co-operated with them, I need say no more at present on that head; and I cannot help recording my deep regret at the unfortunate incident which accompanied certain capital executions which were carried out at Mandalay. The photographing by the Provost Marshal of prisoners in the act of being shot was a most lamentable occurrence. It is no good alleging that the fate of the unfortunate people themselves was not aggravated, inasmuch as they were ignorant of what was happening; the same palliation might be alleged in the case of persons who dishonoured and mutilated the bodies of their fallen foes. Such treatment does not affect the victims, but it is nevertheless inhuman. To endeavour to extract evidence from prisoners under threat of death was a still more serious offence against the ordinary principles of justice. General Prendergast will be instructed to hold a court of inquiry on the case, and its proceedings will be transmitted to Government at Calcutta. Mr. Bernard should ask General Prendergast to keep him informed of what takes place, and should endeavour, so far as his personal influence can prevail, to secure that the proceedings are unstained by any professional partiality.

"I have received information that the Governor of Yunan has sent one of his officers to the confines of Burma for the purpose, it is said, of maintaining order and turning back any of the disbanded soldiery of the late King. Though I have every hope that we may be able to reach a satisfactory understanding with China, a very vigilant watch must be kept on our Northern Frontier."

MR. PEDDER ON VILLAGE SANITATION IN INDIA.

MR. W. G. PEDDER, of the India Office, formerly Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, contributes to the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* an article on "Village Sanitation in India." He describes at length the principal sanitary defects of Indian villages in drainage, water-supply, conservancy, and the domestic habits of the people, and then suggests means for remedying them:—

As regards water-supply, there is usually one thing only to be done—to provide good wells. Fortunately, this is seldom impracticable. Where there is a tank or a stream, wells may almost always be constructed which yield an ample supply of wholesome water by percolation. In other villages, where wells exist, they can often be placed in a good sanitary condition at no great expense, or, if not, new wells with pure sources of supply can generally be constructed in another situation. This costs money, which the village alone often cannot or will not afford. But much is being done from local funds. In the Bombay Presidency, all occupied land pays a special cess of 6¼ per cent. on its assessment to Government revenue, a portion of which is devoted to primary education; the remainder, under the control of the Local Government committees, to useful public works; and a system differing from this only in details prevails in other provinces. The local committees now devote a considerable sum annually to aid villages within their circles in improving their water-supply; and every year a considerable number of wells are thus constructed or put in order. In Bombay, in 1884, about 157,000 rupees were spent, in this way, in aid of the contributions of the villagers. By steady perseverance in this course, to the necessity of which Government and generally the local bodies are fully alive, a great improvement in the general water-supply of villages will be effected within no long period. And, it should be added, that many village wells are yearly constructed by private benevolence, this being one of the good works which his religion specially enjoins on the wealthy and charitable Hindu. The chief difficulty is to induce the people to confine themselves for drinking purposes to pure water when it has been supplied—a difficulty to which I shall again refer.

To remedy the other defects I have described, no large expenditure, it will have been seen, is required. Almost all that is needed is, in the words of Mr. Hewlett, the able and energetic Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Bombay, "simple cleanliness."

The first and indispensable thing to be done is to persuade the people generally, or at least the most influential classes, of the need of sanitation, and to indoctrinate them with its elementary principles. And this is not easy. In the case of water, for instance, I have shown above that the people will not willingly incur a little extra labour to fetch pure water. A woman will draw water from a polluted tank, and letting it stand for a few hours till the mud has settled to the bottom of the jar, will say that it is sweeter and softer than the water of a pure well; her ancestors always drank it, and why should not she; finding it difficult to conceive that water which is nice to the taste may contain the invisible germs of disease. The ryots, again, cannot easily realize that a dunghill which has been in the middle of the village for generations can be unhealthy, that the filth of cattle is dangerous near a house where they have always stood, or that the air of the village is contaminated by the stench of ordure or of rotting refuse near it but out of sight. Their notion of sanitation is to deposit offensive matter in some corner where it is not seen. Nevertheless, I believe that all the people generally want is teaching on such points as these. They have a natural tendency to cleanliness. Ceremonial purity is of the essence of their religion. The insides of their houses, as I have said, are well kept; a Hindu housewife would be ashamed of visible dirt. And in their persons (I refer, of course, to [illegible] the low or out-castes are mostly exceedingly filthy) they are [illegible] clean. My own experience—which is not inconsiderable in municipal affairs—is, that where effective sanitation has once been introduced, the people soon begin to appreciate its benefits, and are the first to complain if they think it is being neglected. And there are cases where the people in small towns have voluntarily formed sanitary committees.

Much is being done to teach the people, and especially the rising generation, the elements of sanitation. In 1879, the Government of India issued an excellent sanitary primer, which is, I believe, very generally taught in schools. Every municipal town is, in its degree, a centre for the diffusion of sanitary knowledge in the surrounding district. And the officers of Government, especially the inspectors of vaccination, who are the rural health officers, are unceasing in their efforts to explain to the people the first principles af the science. I would particularly mention the sanitary dialogues prepared a few years ago by Dr. Bellew, Sanitary Commissioner in the Punjab, and the admirably simple and intelligible instructions to village head-men lately published by Mr. Hewlett.

But when, which I repeat is essential, we have made the people understand to some extent the elementary rules of health, there must be some authority to enforce necessary regulations, and some machinery to carry out the sanitation of the village, to effect its daily cleansing and the diurnal removal of all its filth, and to construct the small sanitary works, surface drainage, reclamation of foul spots and the like, which are wanted.

I have mentioned above that, at least in most provinces, the inspectors of vaccination, generally able and energetic medical men in the service of the Government, are also rural health officers. Their vaccination duties lead them to traverse constantly the rural districts, and to see much of the inner life of the people, while their professional knowledge gives them a clear insight into the sanitary defects and needs of the villages. It is their duty, a duty which most of them perform with much zeal and no inconsiderable success, to explain to the people and to bring to the notice of the local authorities and of the Government these defects and requirements. But they have no executive authority.

It has been proposed to supersede this system by a regularly organised sanitary service, with executive authority to compel the adoption of the suggestions its officers may make. Such a service, however, if sufficiently numerous to be really efficient, would be very costly; it would add to the number of authorities from whom the villagers have to receive orders, which is already too great, and is one of the weak points of our administration; and, as it would naturally look solely to sanitation, it would be apt to harass and annoy the people by injudicious interferences with their prejudices, or by demanding works beyond their means. And, after all, it would effect little; it might issue orders, but the machinery to carry them out does not exist.

To meet the latter difficulty, a system of communal forced labour has been suggested. Every inhabitant of the village would be legally bound to aid in giving effect to the directions of the sanitary authority by his personal labour or, of course, by paying a substitute. I cannot but think that such a system, if not, as it well might be, actually dangerous, would be so universally disliked as to be inefficient. Forced labour is always, and justly, unpopular; its general abolition is always reckoned as one of the benefits conferred by British rule, and it does not now exist save in a few places to meet emergencies, such as the threatened bursting of reservoirs, which are generally and imminently dangerous to the locality. Sanitary forced labour would be far more unpopular than any other. You cannot insult a respectable Hindu more than by telling him to take a broom and sweep, since this implies that he is an out-caste whose business it is to do so, and that is what this law would amount to. Finally, such a law would merely occasion spasmodic efforts to "clean up," when the appearance of the health officer might be looked for every two or three years, which might do more harm than good, and would not ensure the constant daily effort and attention which is really needed.

Since measures of reform on such lines as these will be attended with difficulties, and are not likely to produce any considerable improvements, it would seem better to fall back on the ancient village organization of the country, and to attempt to utilize for sanitary purposes its immemorial machinery.

I should be disposed, under due control and with proper precautions (which are very necessary, since some head-men are disposed to make use of their powers to annoy people on bad terms with them), to entrust the sanitary authority in villages to the head-men assisted by the accountants. In Madras and Bombay the head-men already possess police powers and magisterial jurisdiction in certain trifling cases, and, under the Bombay Village Police Act of 1867, the "Patel," as he is there called, when specially authorised by Government, even now has some sanitary authority, and is empowered to punish, by a trifling fine or by a day's confinement, certain sanitary offences such as defiling the water-supply, or the committing or occasioning nuisances. These powers might, perhaps, be both extended and enlarged with advantage. It would probably be impracticable to extend them at once to all head-men, but this should be the ultimate object; and the generality of "Patels" might perhaps even now receive them, so that the not possessing them should be looked on as exceptional and discreditable. And the powers under the Act might also be enlarged, in the direction of giving the "Patel" greater initiative, since at present he can take action only on complaint received.

Some motive must however be supplied, if anything appreciable is to be effected, to induce the head-man to take an interest in, and to perform diligently and effectually, his sanitary functions. Such a motive must be sought in either the hope of reward or the fear of punishment, and, while not overlooking the latter, the former should be chiefly relied on. The stipend which Bombay "Patels" receive—a percentage on the village revenue, often in the shape of exemption of their hereditary land from assessment—is small, while their duties and responsibilities have become of late years much more burdensome, and the control and supervision requisite to enforce the performance of their duties have inevitably tended to lower their position. It would be desirable to increase the stipend of each headman and that of his accountant, while he is entrusted with sanitary authority, and to confer at the "Jumabundy," or annual meeting for the scrutiny of the village returns, some public mark of distinction, such as a "sirpao" or dress of honour, a sword or a pair of shawls, upon those "Patels" who might be found to have maintained their villages in the best sanitary condition.

If village sanitary authority can in this way be provided for, there remains the question of securing the agency requisite actually to carry out sanitation, without imposing new and oppressive burdens on the villagers.

It is well known that a village community originally comprised, as indeed to some extent it still does, a staff of officials commonly called in Western India "Balute-Alute." They all had duties to the community, and in some cases to the Government also. For the latter, they were generally remunerated by bits of land revenue free; for the former, by grain-dues at harvest, such as one handful out of each bushel of corn, and by other perquisites, which were looked on as analogous to, and as much a right as, the revenue of the Government, and were like it summarily recoverable. They comprised, as well as the head-man and accountant, the carpenter, potter, and blacksmith, the washerman and barber, the priest and bard; and also the menial village servants, low-caste people, known as Mahars, Mhangs, Dhers, Mehters, Bhangis, and by other tribe names. These people, under the orders of the head-man, performed certain duties for Government, such as to attend in revenue collections and field-inspections, to carry messages, to escort treasure and the like. To the villagers they rendered many services, the chief of which was that of scavengering. But the especial thing to notice is that the whole tribe resident in the village perhaps a dozen families, men, women, and children, was equally liable to the services, and equally had rights to the remuneration. Their duties and emoluments were allotted among them by a chief or "Makadam," of their own, under the orders of the "Patel," and they usually worked as agricultural labourers when not engaged in their professional duties.

When, thirty or forty years ago, the first regular settlements of Land Revenue were being made in Bombay, a measure which involved a decision upon many disputed matters in the administration of each village, the relations of the cultivating village communities with the "Balute," especially these menial servants were found to be much strained. The latter complained of their dues being withheld; the former, that the services were not properly performed, or were unnecessary; while the dues were found to be a heavy burden on the cultivators, then in a depressed condition. This question was generally settled upon the following lines. Services rendered to Government were distinguished from those rendered to the community. For the performance of the former duties, if still required, one or two "officiators" were appointed from each family hereditarily liable to the service, who alone were to be called on to render them, and who were remunerated by fixed stipends. With regard to the latter duties, the people were told that Government would no longer interfere to enforce either the fulfilment of the services or the payment of the dues; and that they must arrange the matter amongst themselves. If the services were performed satisfactorily, they were told that the dues should be paid, and if not, not; and that disputes might be brought to the civil court for decision, a way of evading an administrative difficulty which has unfortunately been too common in India. And the civil courts when appealed to in general, I believe, decided that the claim on the one hand to the customary service, on the other to the customary due, was not enforceable by suit.

It is not necessary to discuss the propriety of this settlement. Its result has been to transform the original, semi-socialistic, system of customary work [illegible] remuneration into the modern economical system of [illegible] under the influence of European ideas and English administration, was sure to take place sooner or later. But as regards the position of the village menials and the subject of this paper, the alteration, I am sure, has been disastrous, and indeed it would not have been adopted had village sanitation been then as well understood, or thought of as great importance, as now. The head-men can enforce neither the service nor its remuneration; the menials will not work because they are not sure of being paid; the villagers, or some of them, withhold the dues on the plea that the work has not been done, or that they do not desire it; the communities suffer for want of the scavengering which there is now no one to do; the menials by being reduced from a certain though small subsistence to dependence on precarious agricultural labour, which indeed has led many of them to abandon their ancestral villages, and to wander in search of wages or to take to thieving. It appears to me most desirable that legislative power should be taken to remedy this state of things. The customary dues in each village should then be ascertained, and the head-men should be empowered to enforce both payment of the dues and the performance by the low-caste families who claim to share them of such sanitary services as might be required of them.

By some such measures as those above suggested, and by these alone, I believe that it will be possible to improve materially the sanitary condition of Indian villages, and the health of the rural population.

INTERNATIONAL PENNY POSTAGE.

IN the House of Commons on March 30th, Mr. Henniker Heaton called attention to the question of postal rates, and moved a resolution calling on the Government to open negotiations with other Governments with a view to establishing a universal international penny postage system.

Mr. Hutton, while agreeing with the resolution in its spirit, thought it would take too long a time to enter into negotiations with eighty or ninety different foreign nations, and moved an amendment limiting the first steps to the British Possessions. The most crying injustice, he held, was the differential rates to which British correspondence was exposed.

Mr. H. Fowler said, practically for all purposes of postal regulation and legislation the world outside the British Empire and a great part of the British Empire was within the Postal Union. This Union consisted of representatives of all countries belonging to it. They met at various fixed intervals and they legislated internationally as to what was to be the rate of postage between all the countries which formed part of that Postal Union. There were no differential rates within the limits of that Union. The Congress or Convention of those plenipotentiaries had assembled at Berne, Paris, and Lisbon, and the rates which were now being paid were fixed by them. Inside the Postal Union the charge was a uniform one of 2½d., with a power to any country to charge another 2½d. in respect of sea communication where letters had to go beyond the seas. The hon. member had referred to differential postal rates of 4d. and 5d. on letters to India. The uniform postal rate was 2½d. if a letter was sent to India by the expensive mail route *via* France and Brindisi the charge was 5d.; if by another route the charge was 4d. The Post Office authorities were satisfied that the postal rates by no means worked unfairly for England, and they were of opinion that a great deal of discrepancy did not exist as between other countries. The question now arose whether this country lost or gained by the Postal Union. It had been said that they were taxing commerce and making a profit. The contrary was the case; they were experiencing a heavy loss by this ocean service. The entire loss last year had amounted to 365,000l., or 1,000l. a day. He would give the House a concrete illustration of the loss which they had to suffer. For the postal service between this country and India they paid a subsidy to the Peninsular and Oriental Company of 360,000l. a year, for which the company carried all the mails. The resultwas that last year the contribution which India had paid out of the Indian revenue to make up the loss had been 68,000l., while Ceylon paid 1,400l., the Straits Settlements paid 6,000l., and Hong Kong also 6,000l. Therefore, with this rate of 5d. the mails were carried at a heavy loss, and subsidies had to be paid out of the revenue of India and of the colonies concerned and the Imperial Exchequer. It was then hardly fair to talk of taxing commerce and making a profit. (Hear, hear.) Then he came to the countries outside the Postal Union—namely, Australia, South Africa, and the South Pacific colonies. He quite agreed with the hon. member that it was of the last importance that they should have the freest and fullest communication with the Australian colonies, but they must look into the matter, and see whether they could alter it, and whether they could improve it. The present charge for a letter to Australia was 6d., and for a newspaper 1d. The principal and the cheapest route was that by the East, by Brindisi and Ceylon. The Post Office carried the mails from England to Colombo; then the Australian colony took them up, and carried them at its own expense from Colombo to Melbourne or Sydney or elsewhere. Of the charge of 6d., upon all outward letters from England to Australia, the English Post Office took 3½d. and Australia 2½d., there thus being a slight difference in favour of this country. But on the homeward letters the colony took the whole 6d., and this country got nothing at all, so that the 3½d. received upon the outward letter had to cover the whole cost of the outward letter and also of the reply. What became of that 3½d.? For transit through France and Italy they paid 1½d. for each letter each way, and therefore they had only ½d. left for the inland post, and not one farthing for the sea service. (Hear, hear.) The net loss to the Australian Post Office last year had been 69,648l., and he believed that the Australians complained of the very heavy loss to which they were subjected, and were opposed to any change which would impose a heavier burden upon them. There was another route which was popular for some reasons—by San Francisco. In the case of letters sent by that route 4d. out of the 6d. was paid to the colonies, and for the remaining 2d. the Post Office had to take the letters to San Francisco, and the loss was estimated at 17,300l. a year. In the case of the South African and Natal mails, the Cape and Natal provided their own packet service, the Post Office taking 2d. and the colonies 4d. Upon homeward letters, however, the colonies took the whole 6d. Upon the Canadian post there was no loss. The whole loss of 365,000l. a year was made up as follow:—East Indies and China, 223,600l.; West Indies and Mexico. 57,000l.; North America, 72,300l.; South America, 5,500l.; and West Coast of Africa, 6,600l. Then came the question of what their loss would be by this scheme. He was informed by competent accountant officers of the Post Office who had had great experience in these matters that the estimated loss, if the motion of the hon. member was carried, would be between 400,000l. and 500,000l. more.

A NATIONALIST PARLIAMENT.

UNDER this title Mr. W. E. H. Lecky contributes an article to the April number of the *

MR. FROUDE ON HOME RULE.

On March 4, 1886, the *New York Herald* representative interviewed Mr. Froude, at the rural retreat of Mr. Skelton. Mr. Froude spoke thoughtfully but regretfully. He said :—

"I think granting Home Rule to Ireland is an experiment which we are exceedingly likely to make, but which is exceedingly likely to turn out very ill. At the same time, having regard to the weakness of Parliament and to our system of Parliamentary government, one can see that Home Rule is likely to be forced upon us. But it is an experiment which can lead to nothing but evil. The cause lies entirely in the constitution of the British Government. If we had the American system the demand would not be tolerated nor listened to for a moment. In America the executive administration is independent of Congress. Ours is now practically in the hands of a single democratic House. I don't believe that any Government can be kept together for any long period if it be such as ours now is, and I am convinced that we shall before long have in some way to assimilate our form of government to the American model. As to local and provincial councils and things of that kind, these are in point of fact mere forms of passing over the government to the Irish, and, if history teaches anything, it teaches that if there be any people unfit to govern themselves it is the Irish. The only condition under which Ireland can enjoy the benefits of good government is a condition of subordination, and if the Irish obtained a separate government I do not anticipate any better result than that which followed the establishment of the Kilkenny Parliament, which sat from 1641 to 1649. The result then was chaos, and the country was occupied by four different armies at the same time. If Ireland was governed as the South was governed by the North after your civil war, with a firm and steady hand, there would be peace, and then any industry and prosperity there might be would have an opportunity of emerging and of telling on the condition of the country, and there would be no opposition. But party interests predominate. All Governments job for votes and their policy is unsteady, and thus Ireland suffers. Talk about corruption among some sections of politicians in the United States! They don't do a fraction of the mischief that this party manœuvring does with us. This is a waste of money which Americans can afford, but to our people it produces suffering. All the sufferings of Ireland are due to Government jobberies and the exasperation of one section of the people against one another. And it has been said that, though Ireland were inhabited by a legion of angels, yet even these would lose their tempers if treated as the Irish have been. The Ulster people are said to have acted in a high-handed way. Mr. private opinion is that the Ulster people would not submit for long to a Dublin Parliament. But you will remember that they were put there for a purpose. They were to act as a garrison. Then when they remained the policy of the English Government changed, and the Ulster people were annoyed. It was the Northern Presbyterians who were the backbone of the country. But the Presbyterians were regarded as a danger to Ireland. Dean Swift spoke of the Presbyterian as an 'angry cat ready to fly in your face.' They were sent off in great numbers to America. It were much to be wished that the Presbyterian religion had been established. It would have suited the people, who are not so unlike the Highlanders in some respects, much better than our Episcopalianism. But this is crying over spilt milk. Now I think we have before us a sharp trial. The Empire is certainly not going to fall to pieces. All will come right, but we shall have to go through some desperate things before all the Irish questions are settled. The steps for the future are not to be foreseen. I am as much in the dark as any one. But the end will be, I feel sure, that after some sharp experiences Ireland will have to be reoccupied and governed in a more rational manner. It will not be a simple thing certainly, this reconquering of the island, if we once give it a Constitution. The source of mischief is, as I said, in our party system and the form of our unwritten Constitution. Parliamentary faction fighting merely makes an organized civil war, renewing itself every five years or so as the elections come round. The only alternative to this is —for I don't believe in going back to kings and aristocracies—reorganization somewhat on the American plan, the Executive being independent of the Legislature, or else a military government, and I hope we are not coming to that. A Home Rule Government would be greatly to Ireland's disadvantage financially, as compared with the present system, and there would certainly arise fiscal difficulties which in all probability would find England quite unprovided with the machinery for dealing with. If Ireland got Home Rule on the American model to-morrow she would remain as discontented as ever. Some have thought that if this were granted Mr. Parnell would cease his labours, an idea which is as strange as any that can be entertained. As to Home Rule for Scotland and Wales, I am not aware that there is any outcry for it conceived in a hostile spirit that would show the Government to be so bad that the Empire was breaking up. But a demand for local adjustment in certain local affairs in Scotland or Wales is merely a proposal for a better distribution of business, and as such can cause no ill-feeling. The same thing in Ireland would be used as a lever for separation."

EXTRAORDINARY CONFESSION OF MURDER.

Mrs. Marion Moxley, of Keytesville, Missouri, died in October last suddenly and under suspicious circumstances. Her husband took his three children and joined his father-in-law in the Indian territory. After he had gone the body of the dead woman was disinterred, and it was found by the three doctors at the *post-mortem* that the woman's neck was broken in two places. The result of the inquest was a verdict against Moxley for murder :—

He was brought back and incarcerated in the country gaol at Keytesville and put in company with a young man named Burton, who had been committed for thirty days for some slight offence. Sheriff Moore told Burton the circumstances of Moxley's guilt, and asked him to elicit whatever acknowledgments he could. Burton shrewdly pretended to be a medium, and to while away time proposed to his fellow-prisoner to make some tests. The proposal being accepted, a loose-jointed chair that responded intelligently to adroit pressure was used in place of a table. A system of signals being agreed upon between the medium and the supposed spirits, the question was put, 'Is any spirit present acquainted with either party in the flesh?' The answer was three raps for yes. Burton then arranged the questions so as to elicit the fact that the wife of the murderer was present. 'Did you die recently?' 'Yes.' 'Have you any recollection of dying?' Three raps for yess 'very decidedly.' 'Will you try to relate to u your experience by means of direct questions from us?' Three raps, 'lively.' 'Were you willing to die?' Two raps, 'No.' 'Did you die suddenly?' Three raps. At this point of the investigation Moxley was in a cold sweat, and declared his convictions clear and his curiosity gratified; but Burton's Zeal was growing as he found himself increasing in ability to delicately manipulate his subject, and he continued to press questions upon the 'spirits' and watched the effect upon the culprit. The questions were put so as to establish the identity of Mrs. Moxley most thoroughly, and then the query :— 'Since your death was attended by unhappy experiences, please state if you died what is called a natural death?' The chair, responding to the intelligence of Burton, gave two raps. 'No.' 'Did you die by accident?' 'No.' 'By foul means?' 'Yes.' 'At the hands of an unknown assassin?' 'No.' 'Were you killed by a relative?' Three loud raps for 'Yes' made Moxley quail afresh and gasp. In this manner the interrogations were continued until the facts of the case, as they had been previously given to Burton, were substantially brought out, and the trembling culprit, unable to deny anything, gave Burton all the money he had to let him sleep with him that night, for he dared not face his own conscience in the dark. Singular as it may seem, this novel method in the end made Buron full possessor of Moxley's horrible secret, that he had killed his wife by breaking her neck, so that he might be free to marry her youngest sister. All these facts have since been fully established, and Moxley is likely to hang through the strategy of a bogus medium.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Referring to the celebration of the Emperor William's eighty-ninth birthday on March 22, a home contemporary says :—

His Majesty is the oldest Sovereign in the world, the Pope being now only in his seventy-seventh year, while King William of the Netherlands, the next oldest, is twenty years younger than his namesake on the German throne. When the present Emperor was born eighty-nine years ago, his grandfather Frederick William II. (the nephew and successor of Frederick the Great) was King of Prussia; George III. had relinquished England for [illegible] years; France was under the Directory; in Russia, Paul I. had succeeded to Catharine II., then dead only four months; and George Washington was still first President of the United States. The present Emperor's birth took place at a time of much affliction for the royal family of Prussia: for his father, then Crown Prince, was dangerously ill of diphtheria, and the King himself was lying at Potsdam on what proved to be his death-bed. Frau von Voss, lady-in-waiting to the Crown Princess, writes of the day in her Memoirs :—"The Crown Princess was not well during the night, and the next day at a quarter to two she was happily delivered. It was a splendid little prince! Everywhere great joy!" This prince was baptised four days later, receiving the names of Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig. The cradle of the present Emperor is still preserved at the Royal Castle. It is made of dark carved oak. This cradle is still in a state of excellent preservation, and has been in use quite recently for Prince William's sons, who are the Emperor's great-grandsons—now aged four, three, and two respectively.

TEAS.—The best are those of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY (Gold Medal), and they take the highest place at the Calcutta Tea Sales. Samples, one ounce each, of four kinds of Choicest Teas sent to any part of India for 8 as., postage paid.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

"WHEN MR. GLADSTONE WAS BORN."

"The following extract," writes a correspondent, "may interest some of your readers. It is from *Bell's Weekly Dispatch*, dated Sunday, September 30, 1810. The leading article headed, 'Dangerous State of the Country,' after some references to the unsatisfactory state of 'our naval system,' goes on to say, 'Are no steps to be taken for quieting the discontent in Ireland? Is that unhappy country still to continue a disgusting scene of poverty, of ignorance, of prejudice, of religious animosity, of disaffection and tumult? Is Ireland to be left in that vulnerable state that an invading enemy might expect to meet with friends instead of enemies on his landing there? If our rulers suffer all these things to go on as they have done, and if, at the same time, they quarrel among themselves and fire pistols at each other, we have indeed very little to hope for, and have only to pray that the saying of the ancient moralist may not be fulfilled with respect to them—

Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.

When these words were written Mr. Gladstone was just nine months old, and few of our present legislators had yet arrived at that very early period of life. Are the statesmen who have charge of the Irish question of to-day about to solve it by 'quarrelling among themselves'? It seems only too likely."

SOMETHING LIKE A VINE.

The *Covent Garden Gazette* gives the following account of a fine specimen of the grape vine growing in the open air at Montiocelo, near Santa Barbara, and which is known as "Dona Marcelina's Grape Vine" :—

"This grape vine, which is the pride and marvel of the neighbourhood, traces its origin to a slip brought by Dona Marcelina from a young vineyard at San Antonio Mission for a horsewhip, and, though it was nearly withered from the effects of the long journey, she determined to make the trial to plant it. Notwithstanding further delay, the slip took root, budded, and ever since prospered, proving itself the main support for the large Dominguez family (there being seven sons and as many daughters, and through them upwards of a hundred descendants surviving the old lady at her death; she left a son, Jose, eighty-eight years old, who has grandchildren). Between 1850 and 1860 the vine had been trained over an area of 80 ft. in circumference, the stem measuring then 12 in. diameter, and attaining a height of 15 ft. from the ground. Some years it has borne over 6,000 bunches (upwards of 8,000 pounds of ripe grapes)."

WANTED, A MIDDLE CLASS MARRIAGE MARKET.

A Mr. E. A. Phipson, of Lily Oak, Birmingham, sends to the *Pall Mall Gazette* this latest variant on a familiar lament :—

The most effective antidote to immorality is the facilitating and promotion of marriage. At the present time all kinds of licentiousness are on the increase, but the marriage rate is diminishing year by year, and no effort is made to bring about a more natural state of things. On the one side we have tens of thousands of young men anxious for wives, on the other multitudes of young women willing to marry, yet no recognised means exist for bringing them together, and whatever meetings do take place are entirely haphazard, with the natural consequence of unhappy unions and lifelong regrets. For the rich and those in other classes who have a large circle of friends, a more or less extended choice is possible, also for those whose employment is among a large number of both sexes. The lower classes also often make acquaintances without any introductions, though for this a certain amount of effrontery and brazenness is necessary. But for the great middle class, the immense majority of the people of this country, those men who obtain their living in workshop or office, and those women who stay at home or merely go out as teachers or governesses, or for other secluded work, to form each other's acquaintance is almost a matter of impossibility, to say nothing of the opportunity of having a large choice. No doubt there are men blessed with such freedom from bashfulness, and girls with so great a love of display, that they find means, in spite of the restrictions of their parents and society, to make friends among the opposite sex; but the quiet and industrious man, and the modest and retiring young woman—in fact, the best of each—have to trust entirely to the merest chance, which in thousands of cases never comes at all. For my own part, though well able and willing to keep a wife, having a fair average income, I have never once had the opportunity to be on friendly terms with any young lady whatever, and those I have met have always been so desperately fond of some "masher," who, of course, tells them, as he no doubt does many others, that he will marry them after a few years, or else have become so thoroughly imbued with the idea that it is debasing to receive the attentions of any man, that any intimacy was hopeless. The true remedy lies with parents, who should encourage their children to bring home openly any friend they are fond of, but not to allow any intimacy to continue for more than a very short time. While one man can "keep company" for years with one or more young women, often without any intention of marrying at all, it is not only a cruel wrong to them but also to other men, who, though willing to make an honest husband, have no chance to get a hearing whatever.

WOMEN AS LAWYERS.

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, the lady American lawyer, says :—"The number of women studying for the legal profession is not large, but is steadily on the increase and will be for those who have talent in this direction because the pay is good and the study enlarging and liberalising to the mind. There are many more women to-day in the medical profession than in the legal. If the women of the country are given the ballot, the law will find many votaries, for the reason that three-fourths of the United States Congress and most of the Cabinet have made law a profession. It is important that the legal student should first be a graduate of some thorough literary school before the law course is commenced. After this three years of thorough legal study is usually required before admission to the bar. The change in the public sentiment is very rapid and very marked. In twenty States and Territories of the Union woman is admitted to the bar, with all of the Federal courts and the United States Supreme Court open to her."

BISHOP BAGSHAWE AND THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE.

Mr. Edwin de Lisle, of Gracedieu, Leicestershire, an influential Roman Catholic in the country, has replied to the letter of Bishop Bagshawe, denouncing the Primrose League. Mr. de Lisle, who resides in the bishop's diocese, says :

"I have the honour to inform your lordship that I am fully convinced that it is my duty both to my country and to the holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic faith which I profess absolutely to disregard your lordship's prohibition; and that I am about to found, promote, and attend a new habitation of the Primrose League in the colliery districts about Whitwick, with a view principally to counteract the pernicious example and influence of the Irish National League which your lordship has established in Nottingham, in support of the action of a party 'steeped to the lips in treason,' unhappily for the most part consisting of so-called Catholics, who do not blush to avow their sympathy with murderers and robbers, thus bringing their unfortunate country to the lowest depth of want and moral degradation. And this your lordship has thought well to recommend to the poorer and more ignorant members of your flock, whose simplicity and confidence is thus being scandalously imposed upon for unholy and impracticable political purposes! I shall of course respect your lordship's spiritual prerogative to forbid your clergy to administer the Sacraments of the Church to any loyal and energetic Englishmen of this distracted diocese who are determined to maintain the union between the three kingdoms and the peace and integrity of the empire. I may add that as I have already replied to your lordship's arguments in the *Tablet* newspaper, under the signature 'A Knight of the Primrose League' (see September and October numbers, 1883), it is unnecessary for me to say more than that I have, pending the judgment of the Catholic hierarchy of England and the judgment of the Holy See, the honour to be, my Lord Bishop, one of the excommunicated of your diocese."

CONDENSED MILK.—The Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company advise, under date 20th current, a reduction in price, and are now quoting their Swiss Milk at 17s 6d per case of four dozen F. O. B. This Company certainly seem determined to maintain the leading position they have so long held in the market, not only by their made of guarantee—a course which we cannot too highly commend as one calculated to give confidence to every buyer and user of their brand—but also in the matter of price. The guarantee is in the following terms :—"Should any of our goods be found, on arrival at a foreign port, not to be in sound condition, such fact must be reported to us and marks and numbers of the respective cases given. It should be stated in what particulars the goods appear defective; we will then meet any reasonable complaint fairly, and arrange for the return or the disposal of the goods" with the proviso that, "In no instance will any claim be allowed or entertained where goods are not at our disposal or have been sold, as unmerchantable, by auction or otherwise. Condensed milk gradually thickens with age; this is a matter entirely beyond the control of the manufacturer. Difference in thickness is no evidence of variations in manufacture; its quality in any case is the same, provided the milk is sound. We guarantee only the *sound* condition of our milk." It would be a great satisfaction to dealers abroad were other perishable goods sold under a somewhat similar warranty, and such a course would, we believe, tend as much to benefit the manufacturer as to make the foreign and colonial buyer feel a perfect confidence in dealing in a brand.—*Australian Trading World*.

EXPERIENCES ON THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

Mr. William Simpson, F.R.G.S., on March 19, read an interesting and instructive paper before the members of the Society of Arts, Adelphi, on "Experiences on the Afghan Frontier." Major-General Sir Peter Lumsden presided.

Beginning with Sarakhs, as that was the first place of importance which was touched on the frontier, he said that with the permission of General Komaroff he visited it. The city was on the eastern bank of the Heri Rud, about two miles from the river; it stood on the south-western corner of the great plain of Central Asia, which was at some previous period the bed of a sea, either an extension of the Caspian, or when the Caspian and the Black sea were one continuous sheet of water and formed part of the Mediterranean. The only structure left on the plain of Sarakhs was on the south of the arg. It was a tomb which was said to be that of Abel; on the west of the New Sarakhs, which stands on the left bank of the Heri Rud, was another known as the tomb of Cain. This was a burnt-brick building, very beautifully ornamented with stucco, in which texts from the Koran are a prominent feature. These tombs were in ruins and deserted. They no doubt owed their legendary character to the story that Adam had his garden at Sarakhs, and came up every morning from Serendib or Ceylon to work in it. This tradition might be taken as at least indicating that a very high antiquity had been ascribed to Sarakhs, which had been a place of note for a long time back. Having described all that was now to be seen of what in the past had been an important city, Mr. Simpson said it had all but ceased to exist. The population had been exterminated, and their habitations had disappeared; and in this they had an epitome of what had taken place all over the region. Robbery and destruction had reigned supreme. At Pul-i-Khatun the remains of an old town were visible. This was on the left bank of the Heri Rud, for there was some level ground on that side, while on the other there were cliffs and low undulating hills, forming part of the lower slopes of the Kohibaba range. This old town was known as Shir Tepe, tepe being the word for a mound; the one at this place being also square in plan like Sarakhs, but much smaller. He mentioned this because these mounds of this part of the world were almost a new subject to them, and he had seen theories suggested about them, such as that they were ancient mound tombs, or the high places on which, in the Zoroastrian times, the fire altars stood. In latter times they were undoubtedly forts or citadels. The walls and towers of Old Sarakhs, as well as others which he saw, might be cited to illustrate this. The other theories might be more attractive than this simple one, but it seemed sufficient to account for them. Pul-i-Khatun, or the Lady's Bridge, was so named from being built by a daughter of Timour; it was well constructed with burnt brick, it had seven arches, and is 175 feet long. The central arch was destroyed about sixty years ago by Medhiy Khan, when retreating after a reverse, otherwise the bridge would be still serviceable. Near to its western end is the ruin of a large caravanseral. About a week or ten days before their arrival at Pul-i-Khatun the Russians had advanced a picket of about forty or fifty men from Sarakhs, who were living in hastily built huts; otherwise the place was a solitude. This deserted condition exists westward along the valley of the Keshef Rud, which joined the Heri Rud at Pul-i-Khatun, to near Meshed, a distance of about 100 miles. From Pul-i-Khatun south along the Heri Rud to the junction with the Jam Rud, which may be put roughly at about fifty miles, was a region of hills. The only break in the whole extent of this great mountain chain was where the Heri Rud found its way northward to the Central Asian plain. There was a fine bold cliff which sweeps round from the mouth of the pass to the river, which bore in its character and outline a striking resemblance to Salisbury Crags, at Edinburgh. It was at Kushan where they joined the camp and part of the Commission which had come from India. The town was the first inhabited place as they went south to Herat, from which place it was distant about sixty miles. To the south of it villages were scarce. So far as he remembered none were visible in that direction. But he believed the ground was cultivated to a large extent, the cultivation increasing towards Herat. It was arranged here that the heavy portion of the camp should move eastward by the direct line, while Sir Peter Lumsden, with a slight escort and a portion of the Survey Department, started towards the south-east to visit Penjdeh. Having described in great detail the Khushk Valley, through which they then passed, Mr. Simpson said their course from this was northward until they reached the junction of the Khushk and the Murghab. Here there was an old brick bridge, Pul-i-Khisti—khisti meaning "brick." This was the scene of the action which took place between the Afghans and Russians. The bridge had nine arches, and was similar to the other old bridges of the region. Although it was still capable of use. In late times it had served the purpose of an aqueduct to carry the water of a large irrigation channel across, and from this it has been supposed by some to have been erected at first for this purpose. Penjdeh was six miles higher up the Murghab, and almost all the way from Ak Tapah there were mounds, the earth of which was mixed with fragments of pottery. Kona Penjdeh, or old Penjdeh, was on the left bank of the river. There was no great mound, which was very exceptional in this part of the world, but the site was still well defined by ridges left by its mud walls. On the other side of the river there were mud walls still standing. They found the Saryk Turcomans scattered along the valley. These Turcomans seemed as yet to have no idea of constructing more substantial dwellings than mud huts. Merachak was about twenty miles further south, and it had at some former time been a large town. There was one of these peculiar mounds here. It was about 90 feet high, and the space on the top was about 80 yards by 70. At Bala Murghab the Commission settled down for the winter. Land itself was of small value in Central Asia; it was water which gave value to the soil. The rivers, by means of irrigation, were used to fertilise the ground; and there were both large and small rivers which had been utilised for this purpose. Wherever the waters of these streams could be led by canals a plentiful harvest could be relied on, for the solar heat there was not an uncertainty, such as they have lately found at home here. Herat had suffered from wars and sieges, as well as from the general demoralisation which had blighted all that part of the globe, but it had existed all through its many vicissitudes, and remained an inhabited place. Suffering in the past, it had to the present day retained its celebrity for fruitfulness. The valley was limited in extent, but its recuperation was wonderful. To the space capable of cultivation on the Heri Rud they must add the valley of the Murghab, which from Bala Murghab to Merv was very nearly another two hundred miles. Along every stream that flowed north from the Kohibaba, as far east as Badakshan, there was ground to be fertilised. From Sarakhs again, in the other direction, all the way to the Caspian, where numerous streams run from the hill country of Khorassan into the plain, there were mounds, the remains of old towns, and witnesses of former fertility. From the Caspian to Badakshan on the east was a space of at least eight hundred miles, at present more or less a desert, the result of war and rapine, but more particularly of the raiding system of the Turcomans—a system which had at last come to a termination after centuries of bloodshed and misery. The people must turn to the cultivation of the ground, and from the description he had given some estimate might now be formed of the probable result of such a changed condition of things. Having alluded to the terrible raids from which the country had suffered, Mr. Simpson proceeded—Persia seems to have been powerless or indifferent while this raiding was going on and which existed till only about three years ago. Russia can now claim the great honour of finally and completely suppressing the whole system. With the conquest of Geok Tepe and the occupation of Merv the abominable system came to an end. In this accomplishment Russia is entitled to the gratitude of all civilised nations. There is still work for her to do on the new ground she has occupied. It is a desert, but as I have described it to you it is, much of it at least, capable of cultivation. To bring this back again to its former fertility by means of irrigation, and thus restore population and commerce, would be a task worthy of a great nation, and I feel sure that Russia will do this. To make Central Asia again "the richest country in the world," which the Arab authors declare it to have been in the past, might be a more profitable occupation for the Russian Government to take up seriously than to make the region a new field for doubtful diplomatic manipulations. In conclusion, I ought to allude to one great work which the Afghan Boundary Commission is carrying out, that is, the making of a survey of the region and the production of correct maps. The best of our maps were found to be far from accurate; some places were as much as twelve and thirteen miles out of their true position. The survey department are officers of the Royal Engineers—Captains Gore, Peacocke, and Talbot, the head officer being Major Holdich—all men of great experience in the work; and in future we shall at least have reliable maps of this hitherto but little known part of the earth's surface.

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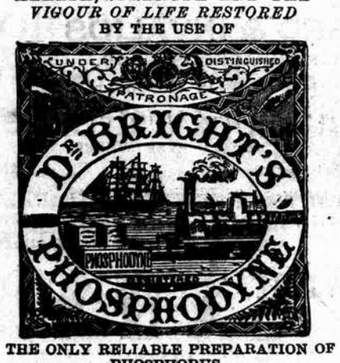

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